



ANNUAL REPORTS

OF

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America

FOR THE YEAR 1919

Constituent Bodies

Baptist Churches, North
National Baptist Convention
Free Baptist Churches
Christian Church
Christian Reformed Church in N. A.
Churches of God in N. A. (General
Eldership)
Congregational Churches
Disciples of Christ
Friends
Evangelical Synod of N. A.
Evangelical Association
Methodist Episcopal Church
Methodist Episcopal Church, South
African M. E. Church
African M. E. Zion Church
Colored M. E. Church in America

Methodist Protestant Church
Moravian Church
Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.
Presbyterian Church in the U. S. S.
(South)
Primitive Methodist Church
Protestant Episcopal Commissions on
Christian Unity and Social Service
Reformed Church in America
Reformed Church in the U. S.
Reformed Episcopal Church
Reformed Presbyterian Church, Gen-
eral Synod
Seventh Day Baptist Churches
United Brethren Church
United Evangelical Church
United Presbyterian Church
Welsh Presbyterian Church



THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST
IN AMERICA



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OF
The Federal Council of the Churches
of Christ in America
FOR THE YEAR 1919

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INTRODUCTION

The reports contained in this volume are necessarily general rather than detailed. For a complete view of the year's work, the various volumes and pamphlets issued by the various departments should be consulted. The most important volumes issued during the year are the following:

The Year Book of the Churches
6,000 Country Churches
The War-Time Agencies of the Churches

In addition to these, two volumes have been published by two of the secretaries—"Practicing Christian Unity," by Rev. Roy B. Guild, and "The New Spirit in Industry," by Rev. F. Ernest Johnson.

The Federal Council Bulletin, published monthly, gives record of the continuous work of the Council, its departments and cooperating bodies and various forms of activities on the part of the Commission on Temperance appear in the monthly *National Advocate*.

The statements on the part of the affiliated, cooperating and consultative bodies are in the nature of a brief indication of the particular cooperative activities with these bodies, and in order to get an adequate review of interdenominational cooperation, the annual reports of these bodies should be consulted, more particularly those of the Home Missions Council and the Foreign Missions Conference of North America.

A study of the reports and publications of the Interchurch World Movement of North America would be necessary in order to secure a complete review of the cooperative movement of the Protestant churches.

REPORTS TO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
of the
FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES
OF CHRIST IN AMERICA
FOR THE YEAR 1919

Prepared by the General Secretary

This review is not a secretarial report, but is an attempt to present to the Executive Committee a general survey of the work of the Council for the year. It does not include the various messages, records and documents to which reference is made, because these are not only available in separate printed form, but have also appeared from month to month in the *Federal Council Bulletin*.

The record of the formal actions appears in the report of the Administrative Committee. This record indicates the manner in which the instructions of the Administrative Committee have been fulfilled.

Important Meetings and Conferences of the Year

The following are among the more important meetings and conferences that have been held during the year:

Editorial Council of the Religious Press, Cleveland, Ohio, May 8, 1919.

Special Meeting of the Federal Council at Cleveland, Ohio, May 6-8, 1919.

Conference of the Association of Executive Secretaries, Pittsburgh, Pa., September 15-18, 1919.

International Committee of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the Churches, The Hague, September 30, 1919.

Meeting of the Committee on Ecumenical Conference, Paris, November 17, 1919.

A series of Regional Conferences was held during the spring by the Commission on Interchurch Federations and the Interchurch World Movement.

Messages to the Churches and to the Public

Among the more important messages were the message of the Cleveland meeting, "From World War to World Brotherhood"; the message of the Commission on the Church and Social Service, entitled "The Church and Social Reconstruction"; also those in connection with Labor Sunday and Child Labor Sunday, and another on "Social Justice"; appeals on

behalf of the people stricken by famine in India and an appeal in behalf of the victims of the earthquake at Porto Rico; messages for the American Red Cross and in support of the campaign of the Boy Scouts of America. Several messages have gone out in behalf of the League of Nations, and urging upon the churches the claims of the Victory Loan and of the Government Bureau for employment of returned soldiers.

Testimony was recently rendered to our Administrative Committee by Edward A. Filene, of Boston, to the value and moral power of the churches in these great national and international concerns.

Messages were sent out widely stating the actions of the Executive Committee and the Cleveland meeting, urging that the League of Nations insert in its covenant clauses guaranteeing freedom of religious belief and racial equality, and another for adequate protection of the lives and property of aliens.

Various appeals have also been sent out on such questions as prohibition, Sunday observance and the suppression of lynching.

Week of Prayer

The subjects for the Week of Prayer for 1919 were issued in association with the British Evangelical Alliance.

The message and subjects for the Easter Week of Prayer were issued under the title, "A New Year for a New World."

The message and subjects for the Week of Prayer, January 4-11, 1920, have been mailed directly to the churches, and the Interchurch World Movement has cooperated in furnishing suggestive pamphlet material.

The Constituent Denominations

The only special actions taken by any of the constituent bodies relative to the Federal Council, were by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, which reaffirmed and repeated its previous action protesting against certain of the activities of the Council in matters of social interest; and the following action of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States:

"Resolved, That the General Synod has heard with pleasure of the purpose of a full consideration on the part of the Federal Council at its special meeting, Cleveland, Ohio, May 6 to 8, of plans looking toward the largest possible relationship between the denominational and inter-denominational bodies. We believe that the time has come when through the agency of the Federal Council the Protestant Evangelical forces of the nation shall be brought into such confederative relationship as to manifest the unity of these forces in effective service. We pledge the loyalty and support of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States to this endeavor."

The General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, in discussing the whole question of Christian unity, instructed its representatives in the Conference on Organic Unity to express the judgment of the Synod that the most effective unity at the present time is that found in the strengthening and development of the Federal Council.

The Annual Reports of the Council and the Report of the Special Meeting at Cleveland have been submitted to all of the denominational assemblies and conferences which have met during the year and to the executive or corresponding committees of those which have not met. A special summary of the work of the Council was also prepared up to date for the assemblies meeting during the fall.

With the exception of the action previously noted of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, these reports have been received without dissent, and in most cases with specific actions of approval.

The meetings of the constituent bodies were attended as follows:

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, the Northern Baptist Convention, the General Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States, and the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America by the General Secretary; the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church by Secretary Charles L. Goodell, the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church by Secretary Stacy R. Warburton, and the American Christian Convention by Secretary Worth M. Tippy.

The National Baptist Convention was visited by Bishop Wilbur P. Thirkield, Chairman of the Committee on Negro Churches. Rev. Charles W. Gilkey was sent as a special representative of the Cleveland Meeting to the General Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, and the Northern Baptist Convention. Dr. Gilkey also represented the Council before the National Council of the Congregational Churches and presented the aims, work and significance of the Federal Council in a persuasive and effective manner. Mr. Moses attended the General Convention of the Disciples of Christ.

At several of these meetings visited by the General Secretary he had the pleasure of introducing several of our guests from the churches of foreign nations.

The status of the Protestant Episcopal body remains unchanged, but a special committee of the Bishops was appointed by the House of Bishops to prepare a message to the Federal Council relative to relationship with the Protestant Episcopal Church.

More recent conferences with representative denominational leaders makes it clear that the constituent bodies of the Council are more and more disposed to make the association between our constituent bodies in the Council more sympathetic and effective. A closer and more constant relationship with the constituent denominations has now been secured by the direct representation of all of these bodies in the Administrative Committee.

The Cleveland meeting welcomed two new bodies to our fellowship—the Churches of God in the United States (General Eldership) and the Christian Reformed Church.

Work of the Commissions and Committees

There has been most gratifying advance in the development of some of the Commissions.

The Commission on Interchurch Federations closes the year with a splendid record. The number of local federations established goes far beyond that of any previous year, but, more important still, they are all established on a firm basis with their budgets provided for and their secretaries selected. It is urged that the report of this Commission be studied carefully, especially in view of the fact that it is the result of the work of one secretary and at an expense which is practically nominal. It would be interesting to note the large aggregate of the budgets which have been raised with the help of Dr. Guild in the various cities for local federations in contrast with the rather insignificant expense of this Commission.

The Commission on Evangelism has also made remarkable progress in a sphere of activity in which the Council has needed strength, until it could secure the full time service of a secretary, who was found in Dr. Goodell, whose personal service to the Federal Council has been most strategically and persuasively rendered.

The Commission on the Church and Social Service has expanded into permanent activity many of the important services undertaken during the war in association with the General War-Time Commission, and has also assumed several of the unfinished tasks of that Commission. There probably never was a moment in our national life when a body of this kind was more needed, of men and women of conviction, with progressive spirit, but also with the capacity for self-control.

The Commission on Relations with the Orient has continued to render important service and several critical problems have arisen which have made manifest the necessity for a commission of this kind representing the churches and not complicated or limited by some of the conditions under which the Boards of Foreign Missions necessarily act.

The other regular Commissions of the Council have continued their normal work, several of them in effective cooperation with other similar and sympathetic bodies. The Commission on Christian Education has not yet succeeded in bringing about the coordination sought and greatly needed among the various educational agencies of the churches, but it is to be hoped that it may be able to help toward the solution of the important problem of cooperation in all the phases of Christian education.

The multiplicity of the Commissions, each with its special task and yet necessarily related to the tasks of the other Commissions, raises afresh the problem of the proper coordination of the Commissions with each other and with the Council. The Commissions are now being reconstituted to meet the recommendations of the Committee of Fifteen at Cleveland that they should be related to the corresponding organizations in the denominations in the same way, so far as possible, that the Federal Council is related to the denominations themselves.

It is to be hoped that the newly organized Executive Council and the membership of the chairmen and secretaries on the Administrative Committee may help to bring about the adjustment of these administrative problems in the interest of efficiency.

Continuation of War Work

When the General War-Time Commission went out of existence it left many unfinished tasks which have been taken over by the permanent Commissions of the Council, and in addition, several matters which necessitated maintaining a small portion of the staff of the Commission and which will continue now for only a short time.

The complete record of war-time activities of the churches and a directory of all the war-time agencies have been prepared and are now on the press. They will constitute volumes of permanent historical value and, moreover, may help to meet the assertion sometimes so thoughtlessly made that the churches have done nothing, or have done nothing together. Indeed, it might even be valuable to place these volumes in the hands of some of the directors of religious publicity.

Of course, one of the more important activities which retains its permanent form is that of the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains, which is endeavoring through the War Department and through Congress to secure the establishment of a corps of chaplains on a permanent basis. The fact that the War Department has now entirely secularized the welfare work with the Army lays the entire burden for religious work, and, indeed, for the proper support and

direction of the welfare work, upon the chaplains, and thus the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains comes into a most important place in connection with the new army that is being formed.

Another important Committee whose activities were largely developed during the war is the Committee on Negro Churches. This Committee should undoubtedly be organized and equipped in a more effective manner than is now the case.

The Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook

The Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook has prepared a series of studies, some of which are of the highest value as interpretations of the life of the world and of the churches in the present age. The question should be raised as to the permanent continuance of this Committee for the purpose of continuing similar studies.

The Committee on the Moral Aims of the War

Another of the Committees whose task was not finished with the war is the Committee on the Moral Aims of the War, which has been, in association with the League to Enforce Peace, actively engaged in creating sentiment for the permanent establishment of a League of Nations.

The responses of the preachers of the country in general indicate clearly their support of the service of this Committee, which is pursued upon the assumption that the moral aims of the war are not accomplished until this provision is made for the prevention of future wars, or at least such a permanent agreement among the nations as will reduce the probability of war to the very minimum.

Work in the Canal Zone

Another national problem which affects the churches is the fact that America as a nation exists in the Canal Zone, where, on the one hand, the various religious forces cannot operate effectively except through cooperative relationships, and where, on the other hand, the moral problems are very great, incident to close association with the Republic of Panama and to the presence of a large body of our soldiers placed in an environment which is far from being morally healthy.

This situation has been repeatedly brought to our attention by the Union Church in the Canal Zone, in whose behalf we have had a committee of cooperation in the securing of funds.

The question of adequate and effective religious work in the Canal Zone should be given careful study on the part of

the denominations and boards involved. The word which comes to us indicates clearly that the moral, social and religious needs in that section of our territory are not being adequately met.

Relationship With Civic Bodies

The Federal Council is coming to be more and more recognized by national civic bodies and by the various departments of the government as a body through whom the appropriate cooperation of the churches in national affairs of a distinctively moral character shall be secured. The relationship between the executives of the Council and the executives of these organizations is intimate.

Not a day passes but what the offices of the Council in New York and Washington are visited by representatives of these bodies seeking the sympathy and support of the churches. This procedure was, of course, increasingly developed during the war.

The list of these bodies would be too long to name, but their nature may be indicated by such as the following: The various departments of the Government dealing with moral and social questions, the War and Navy Departments, the Bureau of Education, the American Red Cross, the Boy Scouts of America, the various relief organizations.

The Council and its various Commissions are in sympathetic and intimate relationship with at least fifty of these important national organizations, and are more or less constantly called upon to render appropriate service.

International Relationships

Another result of the war has been the deepening of international relationships, not only in politics and economics, but also in matters of a moral and spiritual nature. The Federal Council is naturally and appropriately looked upon as a body to represent the American churches in these relationships.

The following procedures will indicate their nature: At the Peace Conference in Paris a representative committee of the Federal Council was received by officials of the government and presented the actions of the Executive Committee which they were instructed to convey to the Peace Conference. Likewise, President Wilson, while in Paris, received a delegation of the French Protestant Federation, at which the exchange of messages was remarkably significant.

The new organization created in America called "The Friends of Belgium" was first suggested at a dinner arranged for the secretaries and members of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council at which Consul-General Pierre

Mali of Belgium, Rev. and Mme. Henri Anet of Belgium, and Chaplain Pierre Blommaert of the Belgian Army were guests.

As an illustration of this moral and spiritual relationship between the nations may be noted the messages which were conveyed on behalf of the Administrative Committee of the Council to King Albert of Belgium and the Prince of Wales, on the occasions of their visits to this country. At a dinner to Cardinal Mercier in New York, President North conveyed the greetings of the Federal Council to this heroic representative of Belgium. Mme. Anet carried a message to the Queen and to the women of Belgium.

In this connection the sympathetic words which have been expressed from time to time by representatives of the French and Belgian governments and the French High Commission and communications which have come from the British Embassy are testimonies of the moral influence of the churches in international affairs.

Committee on Mexico. In order that the Council might be prepared at any moment to exercise helpful offices in our relationships with Mexico, the Administrative Committee has appointed a special committee to cooperate with the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America.

Relations with the Orient. Reference should be made at this point to the important service which has been rendered by the Commission on Relations with the Orient and especially the personal service of Rev. Sidney L. Gulick. It is to be regretted that this Commission is not sufficiently financed to carry out many important measures. There is no doubt but what there is an important and permanent work ahead for the Commission.

The question has been raised in some quarters as to whether or not these various activities have violated the essential principles of separation between church and state. A careful study of the procedures of the Council would, it is believed, make it clear that this has been avoided with great wisdom on the part of the men who have been dealing with these problems in our various Committees.

Joint Committee on Ministerial Exchange

These international relationships have been greatly strengthened during the year by the intervisitation arranged through the Joint Committee on Ministerial Exchange. Among a large number of American preachers who have visited Great Britain in this interest have been our own more direct representatives, Rev. Frederick Lynch, Rev. Henry A. Atkinson, Rev. William Adams Brown, Rev. Arthur J. Brown and Rev. Nehemiah Boynton.

Letters which have come from Great Britain have brought welcome testimony as to the value of these missions.

Relations with Other National Church Bodies

The Committee of Fifteen, in its report at Cleveland, recommended that "the Federal Council shall sustain such a relationship as will effect the best results in cooperative activity with other organizations, movements and bodies serving common ends, and similar organizations of other nations."

The Federal Council has had increasing diplomatic and practical relationships with corresponding bodies in other nations, not as the result, however, of any statement of policy, but in the natural course of circumstances. Its associations with these bodies have come up in a normal and natural manner which has been perfectly obvious.

Inasmuch as a special committee has been appointed by the Administrative Committee to present a statement of principles and policy on this matter, it may be well to give a review of the relationships which actually exist.

Relations with France and Belgium. These connections have been deepened during the year and have finally resulted in the organization of a permanent Commission on Relations with France and Belgium which is primarily made up of the denominational bodies having work or related work in these countries, by official appointment.

The Council has received as its honored guests during the year Chaplain Daniel Couve and Chaplain Albert Leo, officially representing the French Protestant Federation, and Rev. and Mrs. Henri Anet, representing the two Protestant bodies in Belgium. The Commission on Relations with France and Belgium has also had the service of Mlle. Julia Merle d'Aubigné in creating and stimulating interest in the French churches and Mlle. Merle d'Aubigné is now in this country.

Chaplain Pierre Blommaert, representing the Belgian War Department and the Belgian Army and its chaplains, has also visited the churches under arrangements made by the Council, going as far as the Pacific Coast. Chaplain Blommaert brought a personal message from King Albert and a formal message from the Belgian Protestant chaplains and soldiers, and a return message was conveyed by him to the two church bodies in Belgium. To this a warm reply came from the Belgian Christian Missionary Church.

Chaplain Couve visited various parts of the country in the interest of the Committee on the Moral Aims of the War and also in the interest of the Society of Foreign Missions, of which he is Assistant Director. Chaplain Leo came distinctively in the interests of the French Protestant schools. Dr. and Mrs. Anet were warmly received by the churches

and rendered signal service to us as well as to their own churches.

Relations with Swiss Churches. In response to the invitation of the Administrative Committee, the Swiss Protestant Churches sent as their messenger the Rev. Adolf Keller, who, although he arrived too late to be present at the meeting in Cleveland, remained with us several weeks and rendered a most significant service to our churches.

Pastor Keller made a sympathetic study of our religious institutions, especially of our cooperative and federative work, and the report which he presented to the Swiss Churches has been translated by Rev. William E. Bourquin and distributed to the members of the Council because of its national value to us, coming from one who, in a sense, views us objectively. Pastor Keller has made recommendations to his own churches and also to our Administrative Committee which are of the highest importance, not only in our particular relations with Switzerland, but also in connection with our whole cooperative procedure with the religious bodies of other nations.

Another welcome visitor from Switzerland was Professor Eugene Choisy, of the University of Geneva, who, while his visit was informal, consulted with us on several matters of immediate importance at the moment.

The Waldensian Churches of Italy. The Council received an honored guest at the Cleveland Meeting, the Rev. Ernesto Giampiccoli, Moderator of the Waldensian Church.

As a result of several conferences with Mr. Giampiccoli he has been invited to send to the Federal Council recommendations as to how the Council and the American churches as a whole may be helpful to the churches in Italy.

The Churches in Spain. An invitation came in April to an Evangelical Congress in Spain. While it was not possible to arrange for a visitor to attend the Congress, an earnest message was sent both by cable and by letter.

The executives of the Council are in constant correspondence with Rev. Fernando Cabrera, the President of the Evangelical Alliance of the Spanish Churches.

Great Britain. The latest of these welcome brethren to come to us was the Rev. M. E. Aubrey, who was formally received by the Administrative Committee on October 24. Mr. Aubrey came as the delegate of the Free Church Council of Great Britain and also as a special representative to arrange cooperation with the Mayflower Council. Mr. Aubrey not only fulfilled the special mission for which he was sent, but brought to us a spirit and a message which were as helpful and as stimulating as they were warm and genuine, representing the heart of our brethren in Great Britain.

The following were appointed as delegates to the French Protestant Assembly at Lyons in November: Rev. Frank Mason North, Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, Bishop W. F. Anderson and Rev. Arthur J. Brown. The alternates appointed were Rev. Henry A. Atkinson and Rev. Frederick Lynch.

Dr. North and Dr. Macfarland were unable to attend the Assembly, and the following were the representatives at Lyons: Bishop W. F. Anderson and Rev. Henry A. Atkinson.

A formal message was sent to the Assembly and in association with it an appropriation of a considerable amount of money from the Commission on Relations with France and Belgium.

On the occasion of the visit of the Archbishop of Athens, an informal and informing conference was held with members of the Administrative Committee.

These relationships with other national church bodies have been greatly strengthened during the year by the many visitors who have gone from this country, among them Dr. Tippy, as the Chairman of a delegation of the Interchurch World Movement, who conferred with the churches of the European countries relative to social and industrial conditions; Dr. Gulick, who consulted in Paris on matters of interest and importance to the Commission on Relations with the Orient; Rev. Arthur J. Brown, Chairman of the Commission on Relations with France and Belgium, who met with the brethren of the churches in France and Belgium; Dr. Atkinson and Dr. Lynch, representing the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill.

The whole experience of these relationships with other national church bodies has thus proceeded to the point which indicates clearly a new and important phase of the work of the Federal Council in its representative capacity.

It is of interest to record that in several of the nations Federal Councils of Churches have been formed, influenced by and following the general construction of our own Federal Council. Undoubtedly we are moving in the direction of an international federation of these federations. In this connection it is appropriate to incorporate into this report the report of the General Secretary of his mission to Europe.

"World Alliance International Committee at The Hague

"The full report of the meeting of the International Committee of the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches, held at The Hague, October 1-3, 1919, will be submitted by Dr. Atkinson, Secretary of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill.

"It was an important gathering, mainly however as an initial and preparatory procedure, which will be carried out by the Management Committee.

"The representation was as follows: America, 12 members and alternates; Great Britain, 8; France, 2; Germany, 5; Holland, 4; Italy, 4; Belgium, 2; Denmark, 2; Finland, 3; Norway, 2; Sweden, 4; Switzerland, 4; Hungary, 4; Latvia, 1.

"In addition the Rev. G. K. A. Bell, Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, was present as a visitor representing the Archbishop of Canterbury.

"The American members were: Rev. Peter Ainslie, Rev. Henry A. Atkinson, Mrs. Henry A. Atkinson, Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, Rev. Arthur J. Brown, Mrs. Arthur J. Brown, Rev. Howard R. Gold, Rev. Frederick Lynch, Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, Rev. J. A. Morehead, Rev. George Nasmyth, Rev. Worth M. Tippy.

"It was a very representative gathering, and while confining itself, as a voluntary body, solely to matters of International Friendship and Goodwill, serves also as a means of furthering movements of the churches and church bodies.

"While there were animated discussions on the part of groups meeting together, the Committee itself pursued its course without serious discussion of disputed questions.

"Proposed Ecumenical Conference

"Various proposals having been brought to the attention of the Committee relative to a World Conference of the Churches, an opportunity was offered for consultation on this matter with representative leaders.

"The ultimate action of the International Committee of the World Alliance and of the conferences on the part of church representatives was in accord with a statement presented to the Business Committee by the Federal Council Committee on World Conference, and is set forth in the following letter:

"The Hague, October 3, 1919.

"At a meeting of the International Committee of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the Churches, held at The Hague, October 1-3, 1919, after prayer and conference, the following statement was adopted:

"That the International Committee of the World Alliance desires to express its deep sympathy with the proposal for an ecumenical conference of the different Christian communions to consider urgent practical tasks before the Church at this time and the possibilities of cooperation in testimony and action.

"The Committee expresses the conviction that such a conference, if it can be arranged, will prove an inestimable blessing to mankind."

"This action is the result of previous proposals on the part of the churches, church organizations and groups of Christians in Great Britain, the Scandinavian countries, Switzerland, Hungary and America.

"It has been, for the past five years, the subject of deep and constant thought, fraternal conference and correspondence and earnest, fervent prayer. It is the profound conviction of many minds that the different communions of Christendom are ready, at this hour, under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, to join hearts and hands in the prayerful consideration of common tasks and opportunities which press upon the heart and conscience of the Church and demand all her resources and her power.

'The International Committee of the World Alliance, while not officially constituted to do more than express its sympathy and approval, nevertheless offered an unusual opportunity for conference on the part of men and women closely associated in the life and work of the churches.

'We therefore recommend, after full consultation with their members present at The Hague, that the churches and organizations, to whom this message is addressed, appoint, according to their customary procedure, not more than three members, each to constitute a preliminary committee to consider the proposed Conference, which may be called "The Committee on Ecumenical Conference."

'We further recommend:

'1. That this committee assemble in Paris, November 10, 1919.

'2. That its members be prepared to present as fully as possible the views of their respective churches and church organizations as to the constitution, nature, scope and date of the proposed conference.

'3. That this committee shall be authorized to prepare plans for such a conference, which shall be submitted for approval to the church bodies and churches addressed.

'4. That the call for the conference shall be issued by the churches and bodies to whom this message is addressed.

'It is requested that the response to these recommendations be addressed to Rev. Charles S. Macfarland.

'Respectfully submitted,

NATHAN SODERBLOM,
Archbishop of Upsala.

O. HEROLD,
Member of the Conference of the Swiss Churches.

CHARLES S. MACFARLAND,
General Secretary, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.'

"The letter relative to

"Ecumenical Conference

is conveyed to

The Archbishop of Canterbury	} by Rev. Rushbrooke and Chaplain Bell
The Free Church Federation	
The Wesleyan Conference	
The Primates of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland	} by Archbishop Soderblom
The Church Conference of Switzerland	
The Evangelical Bodies in Hun- gary	by Mr. Pelenyi
The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America	} by Dr. Macfarland

"In this connection I will recall to the Administrative Committee that such procedure was first authorized by the Federal Council in session at St. Louis, 1916, and has been pursued by a special committee which reported to the Executive Committee December, 1918, and which was authorized to proceed in the manner indicated by this final action at The Hague. The matter now comes before the Administrative Committee in the form of the above proposal.

"France and Belgium

"As a report to the administrative Committee I herewith attach my report to the Commission on Relations with France and Belgium and also to the Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America.

"This whole procedure relates itself naturally to the considerations of the special committee appointed to report to the Executive Committee on our relations with Church Bodies in Europe. That the Federal Council can be of service in the world movements of the churches is very clear.

"The Federative Movement in Other Nations

"In Great Britain a federation is in process of organization following the lines of our Federal Council, into which the leading Free Churches have all entered, with the exception of the Wesleyan Conference. Whether or not this will merge with or be substituted for the Free Church Council is, as I understand, an open question.

"In Germany, where the new government constitution precludes a State Church, there is being formed a Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in Germany, which appears to be modeled after our organization.

"In Switzerland, largely through the visit of Pastor Keller and his study of our federations, there is a similar movement, with a central headquarters soon to be opened.

"In France, the coming assembly at Lyons will consider proposals to reorganize the French Protestant Federation, following our own organization in considerable measure.

"The churches of Algeria are also federating.

"Representatives of the Hungarian Protestant Churches now have a Joint Committee, which may possibly lead to similar procedure.

"The two Protestant bodies in Belgium have organized a Joint Committee.

"It is, perhaps, a cause for gratification that, through our own example and through the visitors whom we have from time to time welcomed from other countries, we may have contributed something to the churches of other nations.

"With reference to the proposed World Conference, we should receive great help from the Surveys of the Interchurch World Movement and also from the Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook, and I suggest that we confer with these two committees in making any proposals to the Committee on Ecumenical Conference which, it is hoped, will meet in Paris November 10.

"Hungary and Poland

"After conference with representatives from Hungary, I received a statement which is herewith submitted for our attention.

"The German delegates also requested us to look into the situation of the Protestant churches in Poland.

"I telegraphed Dr. Morehead, the Lutheran representative, and asked him to report to us on both countries, and also cabled to our office asking that arrangements be made for Rev. Arthur J. Brown to act for us and look into the situation in Hungary and if possible in Poland.

"This matter awaits our action.

"CHARLES S. MACFARLAND,
"General Secretary."

Ecumenical World Conference of the Churches

There have been several proposals for a world conference of the churches. The first was contained in the report of the General Secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America to the Quadrennial meeting at St. Louis in 1916 and was approved by that body, to be held when time should be propitious.

Several proposals have been made and one preliminary conference held, by action of the Scandinavian churches. On December 14, 1917, a conference from neutral countries was held in Upsala, Sweden, the call being issued by Archbishop Soderblom of Sweden, Bishop Ostenfeld of Denmark, and Bishop Tandberg of Norway. The gathering was attended by representatives from Denmark, Holland, Norway, Switzerland and Sweden. It issued a formal call for a conference to be held at Christiania, Norway, April 14, 1918.

Meanwhile similar movements were under consideration in Switzerland, and there was some feeling that the proposed conference should be held in Switzerland.

These proposals were considered in Great Britain.

The French Protestant churches made a counter-proposal for a conference to be held immediately of the Protestant churches of the Allied nations.

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, through its Administrative Committee, received and considered these various proposals from time to time, but was steadfast in its judgment that no conference of the kind could be held by the churches of the nations which were at war, without violating the very principles of justice and righteousness for which the United States had entered the war. The Federal Council, however, continued its Committee and the Committee kept in correspondence with the interested brethren in the other nations.

The proposed conference was finally abandoned on the ground of the unfavorable action of the American and French churches and also the division of opinion in Great Britain and Switzerland.

The matter came up again, however, through a communication in October, 1918, from Bishops Soderblom, Ostenfeld and Tandberg, stating that they were now prepared at the close of the war to issue the invitations to the conference in the near future. This was followed in November, 1918, by a communication from the Federal Council of Evangelical Free Churches representing the Swedish Mission Society, the Baptist Union and the Methodist Church, signed by their various officers. This was an appeal to the churches of the belligerent countries to discard bitter feelings, to utter no harsh words and to renew now the spirit of reconciliation.

A little later, the Synodical Council of the Evangelical Church of Berne, Switzerland, invited all the Swiss Reformed Churches to sign a letter to be sent to the General Secretary of our Federal Council. This letter was to invite the Federal Council to take the initiative in calling a general conference of the evangelical churches of the entire world for the purpose, in the main, of reconciliation among Protestant Christians. To this proposal, however, the Geneva consistory responded that the proposal was premature.

The Federal Council, at the session of its Executive Committee in December last, reviewed all of these proposals and appointed a committee, of which Rev. Frederick Lynch was chairman, to report upon them. The report of that committee, which was adopted, recommended that correspondence be undertaken regarding the World Conference to be held when ever it appeared that it could be brought together successfully. The Federal Council requested its delegation in Europe to consider the question, as opportunity offered, with the representatives of the European churches whom they should meet.

That delegation reported against any hasty attempt at such a conference, but expressed the judgment of the European representatives that the American Federal Council should continue its correspondence and conference on the matter, looking toward the summoning of the conference as soon as the way should be clear. The matter rests at that point and is in the hands of a special committee of the Federal Council. There is the general feeling that such a World Conference will be held, that it will be officially representative and not simply a voluntary meeting, that it will consider the whole range of Christian activities, that it will be a conference of the Protestant bodies.

Committee on Ecumenical Conference. This Committee met in Paris November 17. The report of this meeting will be presented by Dr. Lynch.

This matter has been referred for action to the Executive Committee by the Administrative Committee.

That evangelical churches the world over are getting ready for a world conference of the nature proposed by the Federal Council there is no doubt whatever.

Pilgrim Tercentenary

Another unusual opportunity for the development of relationships with other national church bodies arises in connection with the Pilgrim Tercentenary.

It had already been arranged that the quadrennial meeting of the Council should be held at Boston in December, 1920, and that this meeting should be associated with the general

Pilgrim Tercentenary and be made a representative meeting of Protestant forces.

While the Committee was engaged on this proposal there came to us Rev. M. E. Aubrey, a representative of the Mayflower Council of Great Britain, and as the result of his meeting with the Administrative Committee and his visits to a number of the churches and denominational assemblies, a Committee is now being organized by the Administrative Committee for cooperation with the Mayflower Council of Great Britain.

The Congregational Churches have for some time been preparing for this event, which is, however, one which relates itself to all of our Protestant interests and, indeed, to our national interests, as indicated by the proposal by the State of Massachusetts and of certain national organizations to prepare for wide observance of the occasion.

The Interchurch World Movement

Shortly after the inception of the Interchurch World Movement, realizing the importance of clear understanding as to the relationship between this movement and the Federal Council, the Administrative Committee appointed a special committee for consultation with the Executive Committee of the Interchurch World Movement. A consultation was held and the following agreement or understanding was approved:

"1. The chief danger to Christian unity at the present moment is the confusion which results from the lack of coordination between different and unrelated movements and agencies in its interest. Among these agencies the Federal Council is the one body constituted by the action of the denominations themselves, and holds a place of central responsibility. It is important, therefore, that its relation to the Interchurch World Movement should be clearly defined and its distinctive sphere of activities be safeguarded.

"2. The Federal Council is a permanent organization, ecclesiastically constituted by its Constituent Bodies who have delegated to it specific clearly defined purposes to promote the spirit of fellowship, service and cooperation among them. The purposes are set forth in its Constitution and by-laws as follows:

'To express the fellowship and catholic unity of the Christian Church. To bring the Christian bodies of America into united service for Christ and the world. To encourage devotional fellowship and mutual counsel concerning the spiritual life and religious activities of the churches. To secure a larger combined influence for the churches of Christ in all matters affecting the moral and social conditions of the people, so as to promote the application of the law of Christ in every relation of human life. To assist in the organization of local branches of the Federal Council and to promote its aims in their communities.'

"The Federal Council's relationship with the denominations is securely established and its work has extended to many important affairs of the churches. Its promotion of the past ten years has been the chief factor in making possible such a movement as the Inter-

church World Movement, and it should be an important factor in conserving the work of that movement. It furnishes the background of such movements.

"The Interchurch World Movement is a cooperative movement, which is organized for the purpose of making a thorough survey of home and foreign missionary work, of educational, of Sunday School and other phases of Christian activity, with the purpose of securing resources of men and money for the accomplishment of the whole missionary task of the church. It is a volunteer or semi-volunteer movement, rather than an organization in the same sense as the Federal Council.

"The Federal Council represents distinctively the denominations. Its main objective is federation.

"The Interchurch World Movement, in so far as it may be regarded as representative, is representative of boards, movements and agencies which have to do with the particular phases of work undertaken by it. In the main its objective is missionary work, when the word 'missionary' is used in its largest implications.

"3. If the program of the Interchurch World Movement is carried out, as indicated by its general plans, it should strengthen the Federal Council, and the entire cooperative movement for which the Federal Council, in a peculiar way, stands.

"The Federal Council can greatly help the Interchurch World Movement.

"4. The constitution and organization of the two bodies are so different that each should maintain its entire independence of the other, organically.

"Some arrangement should be made, however, whereby all duplication and interference should be avoided and whereby each shall contribute to the strength of the other. Otherwise, both would be impaired and the whole cause would suffer.

"While the Interchurch World Movement is distinct from the ecclesiastical organizations and does not include them, its work should stimulate the ecclesiastical bodies, especially in the direction of federation.

"It is recognized that the relation of the Interchurch World Movement to the ecclesiastical organizations of the churches must be determined by the Church bodies themselves and that their advice will, of course, affect any relation of the Federal Council in representing the churches.

"5. The Interchurch World Movement will necessarily have special relationships with certain Commissions of the Federal Council, such as the Commission on Interchurch Federations and the Commission on the Church and Social Service and others. Such relationships as these should be carefully considered and determined upon.

"There should be conference between such Commissions and similar departments of the Interchurch World Movement to prepare a working plan on the basis of the principles set forth in this statement.

"6. There are certain areas of work covered by the Federal Council and certain representative capacities and relations which should not be disturbed by the Interchurch World Movement and these should be considered and determined.

"7. In its financial campaign the Interchurch World Movement should take into account its effect on the financial support of the Federal Council, and arrangement should be made whereby the Federal Council shall be protected.

"8. That any question of interpretation of the two documents presented by the Federal Council and the Interchurch World Move-

ment be referred to the two secretaries, Dr. Macfarland and Dr. Taylor, and that sufficient copies be sent to each secretary for the staff members of each organization."

"Relation of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America Through Its Commission on Interchurch Federations to the Interchurch World Movement"

"In view of the fact that the Federal Council of Churches has been officially directed to give attention to the development of local and state interchurch councils or federations, and in view of the fact that the Interchurch World Movement must of necessity carry on practically all its field work through groupings of the same character, the relationship of the two at this particular point becomes one of fundamental importance. The following is the understanding of this relationship as developed in a conference in which Dr. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary of the Federal Council, Dr. S. Earl Taylor, General Secretary of the Interchurch World Movement and Mr. Fred B. Smith, Chairman of the Commission on Interchurch Federations of the Federal Council and also Chairman of the Convention Committee of the Interchurch World Movement, participated:

"First: Both the Federal Council and the Interchurch World Movement are seeking earnestly and sincerely the development of permanent interchurch councils or federations in the states, local communities and cities of the whole country, and in view of this common desire, an unusual intimacy is to be maintained upon this point.

"Second: The Interchurch World Movement, whenever it approaches any given state, town or city, will seek to discover what cooperative movements already exist among the churches in these places and where they are of a worthy, comprehensive type, will in every case seek to cooperate with them, one of the following methods being pursued as the special issues may seem to warrant:

"1. The Interchurch World Movement in that state, city or locality to be carried out by the existing federation.

"2. The existing federation will appoint a special committee to carry out the plans and purposes of the Interchurch World Movement.

"3. The existing federation to exercise its good office in calling together an adequate group of representatives of all the Churches and all the Christian agencies for the purpose of organizing a special Interchurch World Movement Committee.

"Note: These principles have been observed in the platform and pamphlet utterances of the Interchurch Movement.

"Third: The Federal Council of Churches, through its Commission on Interchurch Federations, and indeed, through all of its Commissions, on its part, will seek to protect the large interest of the Interchurch World Movement from being placed in the hands of inadequate federations and through them subjected to executive leadership which would be impossible upon the larger

program. This in recognition of the existence of some so-called federations which have really never functioned and are in the hands of incompetent leaders.

"Fourth: Both the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and the Interchurch World Movement will seek during the process of the work to eliminate sentiment, or special anxiety concerning prerogatives, and to work unitedly for the best interest of the Kingdom of God and the larger program of permanent cooperative effort in Protestant Christianity; each being ready to modify plans at any time when this larger ideal seems to demand such revision."

This statement, however, was prepared almost at the very beginning, and it may be that in the light of the development of the Interchurch World Movement the Executive Committee will feel disposed to take this matter under further consideration. Many inquiries came from pastors all over the country which indicate that they are not without confusion as to the several organizations and movements for cooperation and their relations to each other and to the churches.

The Interchurch World Movement has set forth to realize a splendid ideal and to do a great task, in which it aims to put into practice some of the very things for which the Federal Council has, for a decade, prepared the way. It has been approved by several of our larger constituent bodies.

The Movement should have, and it does have so far as the administration of the Council is concerned, the deepest sympathy, the warmest support, the heartiest cooperation and contributions in personnel. That there are dangers in so vast an enterprise there is no doubt, especially in relation to the federative movement. Things that unite also sometimes divide. Great movements tend to be followed by reactions through which their permanent interests are not conserved. Revivals depend for their value largely upon their effect upon existing permanent institutions and movements, and are not to be considered solely in the light of themselves. Things born of God may come to death at the hands of men, either of men who guide them or of men who oppose or obstruct them. Usually such failures may be charged up to both sets of men.

Criticism must be permitted, but it must be sympathetic and constructive. Neither impatience on the one hand, nor unsympathetic conservatism on the other, should be permitted to prevail. It is the hour for statesmanship rather than for diplomacy.

The problems thus arising can be met by intimate conference and constant consultation, conducted in a spirit of mutual confidence. The matters of questions which are necessarily incident to sailing upon an uncharted sea must not be permitted to cloud the sky or deflect the compass. The Federal Council can render a service to the Movement which it needs and it

should do this with all its heart. The Movement, wisely guided and supported, will strengthen the Council and the whole cooperative movement. Humility and confidence may well be our attitudes of mind and heart in this great common task.

The Administrative Committee

Immediately after the Cleveland meeting of the Council, the Administrative Committee undertook to carry out the instructions voted by the Council relative to the report of the Committee of Fifteen. The result is that we now have in the Administrative Committee a body directly representative of the Evangelical Churches through both their denominational and their interdenominational agencies.

When the Administrative Committee comes together, it now consists of direct and official representatives of the constituent denominations, the Commissions of the Council, the affiliated interdenominational organizations which are officially related to the churches, the cooperating organizations which, while not officially constituted by the churches, are recognized by them and a certain number of members at large chosen because of their particular qualifications to give counsel and advice. Care has been taken in the constitution of this Committee to form a constant body whose utterances and action may without challenge be said to represent the Protestant churches of America.

With the organization of the Executive Council it is expected that the Administrative Committee may be relieved of a large amount of routine matter so that it may give its entire time and attention to matters of larger importance. The business coming before the Committee is now so large and so important that it will be necessary for the Administrative Committee from time to time to hold all-day sessions.

The Washington Office

Largely as the result of war-time activities, the Washington office has assumed an important place in the life of the Council and in the great interests for which it has cared during the war. First of all, with the reorganization of the army, a great weight of responsibility rests upon the chaplains, and the task of constantly securing chaplains for the army and navy of the right quality will be in itself a commanding task.

Relationships which have been formed with various government agencies on moral and social questions, and in some cases calling for information on religious questions, constitute a large measure of opportunity and responsibility.

This office, situated at the national capital, calls for the strong administration which the Administrative Committee and the Washington Committee are now seeking to provide. The

election of Rev. E. O. Watson as secretary is the first and most welcome and important step in this direction.

The Department of Religious Publicity

This Department has also developed during the war and is now organized and ready for a larger development.

The following is the statement of its secretary as to its present sphere of service:

"Effective publicity is coming to be recognized as one of the imperative needs of the Church. The Federal Council's Department of Religious Publicity, in addition to publishing the monthly *Bulletin* with its varied news of the work of the several Commissions, issues at frequent intervals a Clipsheet which reaches 317 religious journals, 401 daily newspapers and other secular publications in the United States, besides 37 foreign periodicals. Eighty-six denominational and institutional representatives and 164 city and state secretaries of church federations also receive this news service and cooperate in bringing attention to our federated work in many influential quarters. Prominent editors have pronounced this the most interesting and helpful religious news service which they receive, and its articles receive wide circulation.

"Bulletins are furnished the Associated Press and the other press services on all important news that emanates from the Federal Council. Thus effective nation-wide publicity has been recently secured in the daily press for the Cleveland meeting of the Council and for its utterances on the Korean situation and on "The Church and Social Reconstruction." Hundreds of clippings have been received each month from daily newspapers throughout the country showing the extensive use of these releases. In many cases highly significant editorial comment has been secured, which is of even greater publicity value than the news items used.

"Illustrated feature articles are occasionally furnished the magazines concerning some special phase of religious activity. One of these, an illustrated article on the work of the chaplains with the returning soldiers, used originally in *World Call* and the *New Era Magazine* was reproduced in full in the *Literary Digest*, thus securing a choice circulation of over one million copies. The increasing cooperation of editors is an encouraging feature of the work. Graphic exhibits of the work of the Federal Council and its Commissions were prepared and displayed at Cleveland.

"The secretary of the Department of Religious Publicity edits both *The Federal Council Bulletin* and the *National Advocate*, organ of the Commission on Temperance. He is also secretary of the recently constituted Editorial Council of the Religious Press."

"The Department has served as the connecting link between various bureaus of the Federal Government and the Church press in promoting educational campaigns and for the observance of special days for the Departments of the Interior, of the Treasury, of Labor, and the Public Health Service. Many organizations for nation-wide propaganda have consulted our publicity department as to the best methods for bringing their messages to the churches. Worthy causes have thus been aided, and some less urgent in their appeal have been discouraged from approaching the churches, overburdened as they are with outside calls."

Unquestionably this Department should be more than a commission to disseminate news regarding the Federal Council,

although it was appropriate that it should begin in that form. The need of something much greater was indicated by the meeting and organization of the Religious Press in connection with the Cleveland meeting. This group of editors of religious papers organized as "The Editorial Council of the Religious Press Affiliated with the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America."

By vote of the Council the creation of a Commission on the Religious Press was authorized and referred to the Administrative Committee with power.

Quite recently matters have arisen which seem to call for the immediate development by the Federal Council of a religious publicity service adequate to the great needs of Protestantism, and the Editorial Council of the Religious Press has recently been charged with the duty of undertaking the development of such a service, and if possible is to bring its plans before the Executive Committee at this time.

The Committee on Building

The proposals of this Committee are best set forth in the following letter which has been conveyed to the organizations indicated:

October 29, 1919.

"About five years ago the Federal Council appointed a Committee looking toward the provision of a suitable building to house the interdenominational organizations, cooperating bodies, and certain of the denominational bodies in New York City.

"That Committee had proceeded with its inquiries and had even considered specific proposals. It had gone far enough to make it evident that the financing of such an enterprise was altogether possible and that the number of agencies cooperating would be sufficient for a moderate sized building.

"The coming on of the war, however, hindered these operations, but the Committee was continued to undertake its work again as soon as the conditions would warrant it.

"Meanwhile new conditions have arisen and the Committee met on October 28th to consider the whole situation, after acquainting itself with the plans of the Interchurch World Movement.

"The Committee has now instructed me to make the following proposal:

"That the following bodies, to whom this identical letter is sent, appoint two members each to constitute a joint committee representing the interests concerned to study into the situation and consider the possibilities of a common building in New York. It is also suggested that it take into account the possibility of an immediate grouping of the inter-denominational organizations which are now separated.

The Interchurch World Movement of North America

Home Missions Council

Foreign Missions Conference of North America

Council of Women for Home Missions

Federation of the Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions of the United States

Such other organizations as may be determined upon.

"The Committee of the Federal Council has appointed as two such members John M. Glenn and Rev. William I. Haven.

"You are invited to send your reply to Rev. William I. Haven, Room 612, 105 East 22 Street, and it is suggested that Dr. Haven be invited to convene the joint committee or conference.

"Sincerely yours,

"ORRIN R. JUDD,
"Chairman."

This matter is pending at the present time.

There is no question but what such a building, even though it were only for the purpose of bringing together the permanent interdenominational organizations, has become almost an imperative necessity.

Conferences and Field Work of the Secretaries

The General and Associate Secretaries have had the usual problem of responding to demands for field work, while at the same time caring for the administrative interests of the national offices. These Secretaries, together with the Secretaries of the Commissions, have visited and addressed several hundred conferences during the year. They have rendered cooperative service in association with many of the organizations with which the Council is in cooperative relations, serving also upon the committees of many of these bodies. The General Secretary is a Field Scout Commissioner of the Boy Scouts of America, is engaged in furthering that work among the churches and has twice served as its Commissioner to France.

Dr. Guild and Dr. Tippy have rendered service, in addition to the work of their Commissions, as representatives of the Council itself. Dr. Guild, by virtue of his wide relationship with the local federations, and Dr. Tippy, by virtue of his many contacts both in this country and abroad, have thus served the two interests.

Great relief came to the central administration with the engagement of Rev. Stacy R. Warburton as Associate Secretary. Mr. Warburton immediately grasped the situation, prepared the Message of the Council to its constituent bodies, visited the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and has been constantly called upon to represent the Council in important conferences. He has undertaken the preparation of the *Year Book of the Churches*, which is, in itself, a real task requiring long and hard labor. He has taken general oversight of the workshop, where the multigraphing, typing, mailing and similar work is done, and has been requested to work out an effective plan for the permanent conduct of this department of our work.

Mr. Warburton has been made the Secretary of the Commission on Relations with the Orient, Committee on Foreign Missions, and the Committee appointed to organize the Pilgrim Tercentenary.

Grateful mention should be made of the voluntary service of Rev. Gaylord S. White and Mr. H. H. Tryon during the entire year, and of the work of Rev. F. Paul Langhorne and Rev. F. Ernest Johnson.

Dr. Brunner and Secretary Gill, of the Commission on the Church and Country Life, are serving the interests of that Commission by their work in the Interchurch World Movement.

Record should be made of the valuable service in the earlier part of the year by Secretary Howard R. Gold until the completion of the war work, of Rev. Samuel McC. Cavert, who now continues his skilful work as Secretary of the Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook, and of Rev. W. Stuart Cramer, who filled so large a place in our war staff.

Mr. Moses was transferred, upon the dissolution of the General War Time Commission, to the secretaryship of Publicity, in which he now serves so successfully.

Other secretaries who concluded their efficient service at that time were Rev. H. M. Kingsley, Charles H. Williams and Rev. G. L. Imes, who were engaged in serving the interests of the negro troops.

Dr. Atkinson now serves jointly the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill and its cooperating body, the World Alliance.

Of our voluntary secretarial service, that of Rev. William Adams Brown will long be gratefully remembered for its faithfulness and unselfishness.

The Work of the National Offices

Aside from the clearly demarcated Commissions and Departments, reports should be made concerning the Printing and Publication Department and the Financial Department.

Printing and Publication.—This Department has issued during the year the *Handbook of French and Belgian Protestantism* and the *Year Book of the Churches*, as well as the usual volume of *Annual Reports* and the *Report of the Cleveland Meeting*.

Three important volumes appeared through other publishing agencies which are, however, handled by this Department: *The Practice of Christian Unity*, by Dr. Guild; *The Country Church in the New World Order*, by Dr. Brunner, and the Bibliography of volumes on the war, prepared for the Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook by Marion Bradshaw. *Six Thousand Country Churches*, by Secretary Gill, has just been issued.

The publication list of the volumes and pamphlets of this Department increases from year to year, and amounts to a fair-sized library of its kind.

It is hoped that the directory of war-time agencies and the volume regarding war-time activities of the churches will be issued about the first of the year.

The Department makes the following report:

PAMPHLETS AND VOLUMES

1. Distributed for the Federal Council	730,934	
2. Distributed for Cooperating Bodies	264,080	
3. Distributed for Government and National Organizations	746,430	
		1,741,444

LETTERS SENT OUT

1. For the Federal Council	559,640	
2. For Cooperating Bodies	318,407	
3. For Government and National Organizations	270,426	
		1,148,473

In previous years this Department has been self-sustaining, but this year it is not likely to be so, owing to the increased cost of labor and material. It is hoped, however, that it will come out somewhere near even.

Financial Department.—The financial operations of the Council have become a real problem, with a budget, including all Departments and Commissions, amounting this year to over \$300,000, and the additional funds in behalf of churches in Europe.

Mr. Kimball has continued to render his splendid voluntary service, but his work has now become so arduous that we ought to provide an Assistant Treasurer.

Mr. Clarence L. Burnet has rendered substantial assistance in securing the budget of the Commission on the Church and Social Service, and has, during the latter part of the year, assisted the Treasurer and the General Secretary in securing funds for the central treasury, the Washington office and the relief work of the Commission on Relations with France and Belgium. Mr. Burnet is undoubtedly laying the foundation for a permanent support of the Council, and especially of its Commissions and their rapidly increasing financial needs.

The denominational apportionments remain the same as they were when the Council had a total budget of only about \$15,000, whereas its total budget has multiplied to about twenty times that, and the budget of the central and Washington offices alone have multiplied to five times that amount. It is suggested that the Executive Committee take into consideration the matter of requesting the constituent bodies to increase their apportionments so as to at least meet the current expenses of the national offices in New York and Washington, amounting in all to about \$75,000. This would leave upon the Council itself the responsibility for securing the special funds required for the work of the Commissions.

General Administrative Matters.—The national offices of the

Council and its Commissions occupy about the same space as a year ago, namely about fifty office rooms in New York, with five office rooms in Washington, with a staff of about fifteen secretaries, associate secretaries and assistant secretaries; with sixty-two office assistants and clerks for all departments, numbering in all about seventy-seven.

The various departments have, it is believed, a strong staff of assistants, and no small share of our success is due to Miss Caroline W. Chase, Office Director, and her associates in charge of departments, Misses Pickhard, MacKinlay, Edsall, Oldrey, Bechtold, Farr, Renton, Sims, Bell, Foster, Yoppke, and their faithful and earnest associates.

In this connection mention should always be made of the large amount of voluntary service rendered by the members of our Executive Committee and others, among whom should be specially mentioned Dr. Lawson, Dr. Speer, Dr. William Adams Brown, Mr. White, Mr. Cavert and Mr. Tryon, Bishop McDowell, and the President of the Council, Dr. North.

While those who have been named have been, for one reason or another, specially charged with voluntary service, there have been associated with them, in constant counsel and advice, a large number of men.

The Executive Staff.—Up to the present time the increase of the executive staff has been by the election of secretaries assigned to particular commissions or their special departments. Meanwhile the progress of all these departments, together with the rapid development of the central administration of the Council itself, have resulted in an administrative task calling for the oversight and service not simply of one man, but of at least two, and, if possible, three who shall be called to share this responsibility. The Commissions are equipped with strong secretaries, the associate secretaryship has been satisfactorily filled, the Washington office provided for and the administrative needs of the present time are thus one, and preferably two more general secretaries, and an assistant treasurer.

As soon as possible the Council should have national offices at points in the Middle West, the Pacific Coast and the South.

The Task of the Moment

The task of the moment for the Federal Council is greater than any that it has ever faced. The General Secretary dealt with it in his report to the Cleveland meeting. The substance of that report may be summarized as follows:

The whole movement for Christian cooperation is in some peril at the present moment from the confusion resulting through the many different and generally unrelated movements in its interest. The denominational consciousness in the constituent bodies of the Federal Council was never so strong as

at the present moment and it is rapidly deepening. We thus have these two seemingly contradictory phenomena—intensified denominationalism and increasing unity. The Federal Council occupies what might be termed a mediating position of guidance to the whole movement for unity. Among its chief contributions are those in the interest of stability and practicality.

In an exigency like this, where we thus find intensified denominational consciousness and activity, together with a general and genuine spirit of cooperation, in the midst of more or less confusing interdenominational and union movements, the Federal Council occupies a strategic position. "It is a clearly defined, solidly constituted organization which fully represents the denominations themselves. Upon its vitality, therefore, the whole cooperative movement largely depends. Above all, the denominations themselves must, as such, be held firmly together in the Council. Its work of promotion through the past ten years has been the chief factor in making possible other cooperative movements, and it continues to be an important factor in conserving the work of those movements. It is, as our religious institutions are now constituted, the background of the whole cooperative movement. The immediate future of the Federal Council is of the highest importance to the Christian world at large. Structurally and constitutionally the Council is thoroughly representative, and it is difficult to conceive of any procedure which could possibly secure an organization more genuinely representative in its fundamental basis, while Christian institutions exist in denominational units."

As the denominations maintain their integrity and bring together in themselves their various boards and departments, so the Federal Council, constituted by and representative of the denominational bodies, should be in the last analysis the body to whom the churches should be able to look for permanent, substantial and wisely considered cooperation.

Therefore, the strengthening of their Federal Council is one of the most important tasks today before the constituent bodies, and the strengthening of its own administrative forces is the most important task before the Council and its Executive Committee, and the proper relationship between the Federal Council and the other permanent and established interdenominational bodies affiliated and cooperating with it, or which should be affiliated and cooperating with it, is one of the most important considerations before the entire group of interdenominational bodies.

There is a splendid chance today, in relation to the whole cooperative movement, for men whose hearts are warm, whose vision is large, whose heads are clear and cool, whose spirit is humble and whose faith is full of confidence and hope.

RECORDS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

of the

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES
OF CHRIST IN AMERICA*Held at Baltimore, Md., December 10-12, 1919*

Wednesday, December 10th—2:30 P.M.

The meeting was called to order by Rev. Albert G. Lawson, Chairman of the Administrative Committee.

Prayer was offered by Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot.

The following recommendation of the Administrative Committee was adopted:

"That the meeting be called to order by the Chairman of the Administrative Committee, owing to the absence of the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and that a Committee of three on Nominations be elected."

The following were elected as the Committee on Nominations: Rev. Clarence A. Barbour, Rev. Frederick Lynch and Rev. Wallace MacMullen.

The following agenda was submitted by the Administrative Committee:

Agenda

1. Call to order
2. Election of Assistant Recording Secretaries
3. Provision for credentials
4. Adoption of the Agenda
5. Election of a Business Committee
6. Determination as to the hours of sessions
7. Minutes of the last meeting of the Executive Committee
8. Annual report of the Administrative Committee
 - (1) Action upon the Report as a whole
 - (2) Action upon Specific Matters
9. Report of the Board of Trustees
10. Introduction of other matters for reference to the Business Committee
11. Report of the General Secretary and Associate Secretaries
 - (1) Action upon the Report as a whole
 - (2) Action upon Specific Matters in the Report
12. Report of the Treasurer
13. Reports of Permanent Commissions
 - a. Commission on Christian Education
 - b. Commission on the Church and Country Life

- c.* Commission on the Church and Social Service
- d.* Commission on Evangelism
- e.* Commission on Interchurch Federations
- f.* Commission on International Justice and Goodwill
- g.* Commission on Relations with the Orient
- h.* Commission on Temperance
With special report of the United Committee on Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy, as a cooperating body
- i.* Commission on Relations with France and Belgium
- 14. Report of Committee at Washington, D. C., and Report of the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains
- 15. Report of the Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook
- 16. Statements of Affiliated and Cooperating Bodies
- 17. Statement of Interchurch World Movement
- 18. Report of Committee on Foreign Missions
- 19. Reports of Special Committees
 - a.* Committee on the Negro Churches
 - b.* Other special committees
- 20. Miscellaneous Business.

It was

VOTED: To adopt the agenda with such modifications as may be necessary from time to time.

The following assistants to the Recording Secretary were appointed:

Rev. Charles E. Schaeffer
Rev. W. Stuart Cramer
Rev. Rufus W. Miller

The following Committee on Credentials was appointed:

Bishop G. M. Mathews
Rev. W. Stuart Cramer
Rev. Lyman E. Davis

The appointment of a committee of seven on Business and Program was referred to the Committee on Nominations.

The hours for the sessions were adopted as follows:

9:30 A.M. to 12:30 P.M.
2:30 P.M. to 5:30 P.M.
7:30 P.M. to 9:30 P.M.
9:30 A.M. to time of adjournment.

The following report of the Board of Trustees was presented by the General Secretary:

Report of the
BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR THE
YEAR 1919
to the
Executive Committee of the Federal Council

The Board of Trustees of the Corporation held its annual meeting December 10, 1919, at 9:50 A.M., at the Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Rev. Frank Mason North.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Rivington D. Lord.

The Treasurer, Alfred R. Kimball, presented his report, including notice of the expected early payment of a legacy by Henry M. Hervey, amounting to \$7,663.35.

It was

VOTED: That the amount received be added to the Permanent Fund.

It was

VOTED: In accordance with previous notice, that article No. 9 of the By-laws be amended to read:

"Seven members of the Board of Trustees shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business."

The following trustees whose terms of office had expired were re-elected:

For three years: Dr. Robert E. Speer, James M. Speers, Rev. Charles L. Thompson, Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, Rev. Wallace Radcliffe.

The following trustees were elected to fill the places of Rev. Henry K. Carroll, Bishop Earl Cranston and Rev. J. T. Stocking:

For three years: Rev. Andrew R. Bird, Hon. Henry K. Porter, and Frank Morrison.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Rev. Frank Mason North, President; Rev. Howard B. Grose, Vice-President; Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary and Recording Secretary; Alfred R. Kimball, Treasurer.

It was

VOTED: That these actions be reported to the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America for approval.

The meeting adjourned.

(Signed) CHARLES S. MACFARLAND,
Recording Secretary.

It was

VOTED: To receive and adopt the report.

The Recording Secretary presented the minutes of the last

meeting of the Executive Committee, held at Cleveland, May 6, 1919, which were approved.

The Committee on Nominations presented the following nominations:

Rev. Arthur J. Brown, Chairman, *pro tem*
 Robert H. Gardiner, Vice-Chairman, *pro tem*
 Business Committee: John M. Glenn, Bishop Luther B. Wilson, Rev. Albert G. Lawson, Rev. Howard B. Grose, Rev. Peter Ainslie, Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, Rev. George U. Wenner.

The report of the Committee was adopted and the persons nominated were elected.

Rev. Arthur J. Brown took the Chair.

The following report of the Administrative Committee was presented by its Chairman, Rev. Albert G. Lawson:

Report of the ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

To the Executive Committee of the Federal Council

The Administrative Committee brings its report forward from the date of its report at the special meeting of the Federal Council at Cleveland, May 6-8, 1919, inasmuch as its preceding actions were submitted to that meeting.

The following are the actions of the Administrative Committee, other than those of administrative routine, as compiled by the Recording Secretary, Rev. Rivington D. Lord:

May 14, 1919

The minutes of the session of Thursday evening, May 8, of the Federal Council at Cleveland were read and approved.

It was

VOTED: to appoint John M. Glenn, Orrin R. Judd, Alfred R. Kimball, and the General Secretary, *ex-officio*, as the Committee on Finance.

Dr. Goodell presented for the Commission on Evangelism a communication which had been received from Rev. W. E. Biederwolf, relative to an organization in the special interest of Vocational Evangelism.

It was

VOTED: that a special committee of three be appointed by the Chairman to take up the matter with the Commission on Evangelism and with Dr. Biederwolf, the Committee to have full power.

The Chairman appointed Rev. Alfred Williams Anthony, Rev. Henry Collin Minton, and Rev. William I. Haven.

The General Secretary presented Pastor Adolf Keller, representing the Swiss Federation of Protestant Churches, with credentials from the Conference of the Reformed Churches of Switzerland, the National Protestant Churches of Geneva, the Council of the Evangelical Reformed Synod of the Canton of Berne, and the Council of the Church of Zurich.

The communications were as follows:

"CONFERENCE DES EGLISES REFORMÉES DE LA SUISSE

"Geneva, Switzerland, April 8, 1919.

"To the Federal Council Churches of Christ.

"Mr. Macfarland, President,

"105 East 22d Street, New York:

"We inform you that we have designated Pastor Adolf Keller, of Zurich, as our representative at the meeting of the Evangelical Churches beginning May 6th in Cleveland, Ohio. He is requested and has full power to represent at that meeting all the Evangelical State Churches of Switzerland as they are united in the Conference of the Reformed Churches of Switzerland and in our name to agree to all resolutions and explanations which will, with God's help, bind together anew and more closely the unity in the spirit through the bond of Peace among Christian, especially Evangelical, Churches.

"Very sincerely yours,

"For the

"Actuary
"Hemmi.

"Schweizerische Reformierte Kirchenkonferenz,
"The President: TRUOG."

"SCHWEIZERISCHE REFORMIERTE KIRCHENKONFERENZ,

"Jenaz, April 5, 1919.

"Credential

"Pastor Adolf Keller of Zurich has been designated by us as our representative to the Evangelical Churches meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A., May 6, 1919. He is requested and empowered to represent at that meeting all the Swiss Evangelical Churches united in the Conference of the Reformed Churches of Switzerland.

"In the name of the Conference of the Reformed Churches of Switzerland,

"TRUOG, President."

"Zurich, April 5, 1919.

"THE COUNCIL OF THE CHURCH OF ZURICH

"To Pastor Adolf Keller,

"St. Peter, Zurich:

"Dr. Macfarland cabled a communication from the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America to the Swiss Churches, to send a delegation to an important meeting of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, to be held May 6-8, 1919, in Cleveland, Ohio.

"The Council of our Church has, in view of establishing a closer relationship between the Church of Zwingli and the American brethren, decided to accept this invitation. They have communicated with the Synod of the Church of Berne and they are of the same opinion. They then appealed to the officers of the Swiss Reformed Church Conference, which represents all the Swiss Churches, to sanction this, and proposed you as a delegate.

"In order not to lose any time, we authorize you to represent us in the name of the Churches of Zurich and Berne at the meeting in Cleveland.

"We hope, however, that the Swiss Church Conference will still authorize you to represent the whole Reformed Swiss Churches at that Assembly.

"We wish you the blessing of God for this task.

"In the Name of the Council,

"O. HEROLD, *President,*
"A. NUESCH, *Secretary.*"

"Berne, April 13, 1919.

"The President of the Council of the Evangelical Reformed Synod of the Canton Berne to Pastor Adolph Keller, Zurich.

"My dear Pastor:

"You are herewith empowered to represent the Evangelical Reformed Church of the Canton of Berne at the meeting of the Federal Council at Cleveland, Ohio, May 6-8. Kindly convey to the Council, especially to the representatives of our sister churches of America and to the other Evangelical Churches, our hearty greetings and good wishes for their transactions; also support to the best of your ability and knowledge the furtherance of an

understanding between the Protestant Churches, and especially the Churches of the Reformed faith in the sense of 'ut omnes unum sint.' Commending you in your journey and your sojourn in the distant country to the care of Almighty God, Who is able to endow you with wisdom and grace for the fulfilling of your task, I remain, with highest consideration,

"Yours,

"PROFESSOR DR. HADORN."

"EGLISE NATIONALE PROTESTANTE DE GÈNÈVE.

"Geneva, the 14th April, 1919.

"To the President and Members of the Federal Council of the Protestant Churches in the United States.

"Honored Brothers in our Lord Jesus Christ:

"We would have liked to respond to your kind invitation by sending a delegation from our Church to the General Assembly of the Federal Council, called at Cleveland, Ohio, for the 6th to the 8th of May. Unfortunately, it has not been possible to find among us a man who could at the present time undertake the journey. We regret it, for getting in direct touch with the American churches would have been most interesting for us, and we do not forget that the churches in the United States sent to Geneva, in 1909, on the occasion of the fourth centenary of the birth of Calvin, delegates whose presence was deeply appreciated.

"But we take advantage of the fact that our dear brother, Rev. Adolph Keller (who before serving in the Evangelical Reformed Church in Zurich was one of the pastors of the Church in Geneva), is attending your Assembly, to entrust him with our message, which he will have the kindness to deliver, adding to it what his heart and his special knowledge of our spirit and our feelings will not fail to inspire in him.

"He will tell you how much we have suffered, with all Christendom, in the terrible conflagration which for more than four years has drenched the world in blood; and how much we are relieved and are giving thanks to God because this heart-rending trial seems to have come to an end, and that we can hope for the speedy conclusion of a beneficent peace.

"He will tell you how deeply thankful we are to the President, the Government and the people of the United States for the efficient help they have given our country in the great difficulties, material and otherwise, which have assailed it during the war.

"He will also tell you, if in the agenda of your Assembly—which is not known to us—you intend to introduce the question of the desirability of a reconciliation of *all* the Protestant Christians, that we are not willing to associate ourselves or to take part in any measure which cannot be fully accepted by our sister Churches in the allied nations. Some of them have suffered more than we can imagine. We are expecting from Protestant Germany a public avowal of the errors and crimes committed against civilization and humanity; the expression of the sorrow and horror which is felt by her and a firm determination to make reparation, so far as possible, for the immense damage wrought by the barbarous methods of her generals and her armies.

"He will tell you, above all, in what high esteem and affection we hold our brothers in the faith who are on the other side of the

Atlantic; how much we admire their Christian activity and the depth and the practical character of their piety; and how ardently we wish that the Lord, whom we serve in a like spirit, may bless them in their churches, in their associations, in their families, in their young people, in their republican and democratic government, and in the whole life of their nation.

"Receive, messieurs and honored brothers, the expression of our highest esteem and of our Christian brotherhood.

"In the name of the Consistoire de l'Eglise Nationale Protestante de Genève,

"RENÉ VERNET, *Secrétaire.*

ALFRED MARTIN, *Président.*"

Pastor Keller addressed the Committee and delivered a message from the Swiss Churches.

Dr. Lawson responded with a fitting address.

It was

VOTED: that Pastor Keller be received as a guest of the Council and that the General Secretary be requested to arrange for his hospitality and program.

The General Secretary presented the following report and recommendations of the interdenominational conference on work in France and Belgium:

"The Conference of representatives of the denominations having work or related work in France and Belgium met at 2.15 p.m., May 12, 1919.

"Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin was elected Chairman.

"The following were present:

Rev. Frank Mason North, Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. Albert G. Lawson, Baptist Churches, North.

Rev. Charles J. Smith, National Lutheran Council.

Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, Presbyterian Church, U. S. A.

Prof. George W. Richards, Reformed Church in the U. S.

Rev. C. S. Cleland, United Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Thomas C. Pollock, United Presbyterian Church.

Rev. William I. Chamberlain, Reformed Church in America.

Rev. William I. Haven, Methodist Episcopal Church.

"After consideration and discussion,

"It was

"VOTED: to advise that the present committee for Christian Relief in France and Belgium be made a Commission of the Federal Council and that this action be referred to the Administrative Committee of the Council and the Committee for Christian Relief in France and Belgium.

"It was

"VOTED: to advise that the Commission should appoint a Committee on Work in France and Belgium, which should be composed of representatives of the Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Lutheran, Presbyterian and Reformed bodies, together with such other agencies as these representatives should determine, and that

this Committee should have charge of all the common work to be undertaken in France.

"It was

"VOTED: to approve the idea of a common headquarters in Paris in association with that of the French Protestant Federation for mutual consideration and advice on Protestant work in France.

"It was

"VOTED: to refer to the Committee on Work in France, to be appointed, the proposal of common nomenclature in designating the churches, for favorable consideration."

After discussion, it was

VOTED: to approve the creation of a Commission on Relations with France and Belgium, this Commission to act *ad interim*, subject to the approval of the Council.

It was

VOTED: that the present basis of representation of the denominations having work in France and Belgium in the Committee for Christian Relief in France and Belgium be continued in setting up the Commission to be created by the Federal Council, by the action just adopted.

It was

VOTED: that a Committee be appointed by the Chairman to confer with the Committee which has already been appointed by the Editorial Council of the Religious Press for the purpose of drafting a constitution and by-laws for the new organization.

It was

VOTED: to authorize the Chairman to appoint the Committee, with the recommendation that Dr. Lynch and Dr. Anthony be placed on the Committee.

The Chairman appointed Rev. Frederick Lynch, Rev. Alfred Williams Anthony, Dr. James R. Joy, Nolan R. Best, Robert M. Kurtz.

It was

VOTED: to approve the list of members of the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains submitted by that Committee to the Executive Committee, as recorded in the records of the last meeting of the Executive Committee.

It was

VOTED: that the Chairman appoint an Editorial Committee, of which the Chairman shall be a member, to consist of five members.

The Chairman appointed Rev. George U. Wenner, Rev. William I. Haven, Rev. Albert G. Lawson, Dr. A. W. Harris and Rev. Frederick Lynch.

It was

VOTED: that the printed statements of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill and the Commission on Relations with the Orient, referred to the Administrative Committee by the Council, be referred to the Editorial Committee.

It was

VOTED: that the printed statement of the Commission on the Church and Social Service, referred to the Administrative Committee by the Council, be referred to the Editorial Committee.

It was

VOTED: that the President of the Council, the Chairman of the Administrative Committee and the General Secretary appoint a Committee to carry out the matters left pending by the General War-Time Commission when it dissolved.

The following were appointed: Rev. W. Stuart Cramer, Dr. Robert E. Speer and Alfred R. Kimball.

It was

VOTED: that the General Secretary confer with the General Secretary of the Interchurch World Movement in regard to the plan previously approved by the Federal Council for a central building for interdenominational organizations.

It was

VOTED: that a Committee of Five be appointed by the Chairman to take into consideration the Report of the Committee of Fifteen, to digest carefully the Report and to report back a program of reorganization to a specially called meeting of the Administrative Committee.

The Chairman appointed John M. Glenn, Rev. Frank Mason North, Rev. William I. Haven, Dr. Robert E. Speer and Rev. Charles S. Macfarland.

It was

VOTED: that the Chairman appoint a Committee of Ten, in counsel with the General Secretary, to make a study of the principles of ecclesiastical cooperation, to report at the next meeting of the Federal Council.

The Chairman appointed Dr. Robert E. Speer, Bishop F. J. McConnell, Dean Shailer Mathews, President Henry Churchill King, Rev. Peter Ainslie, Rt. Rev. W. R. Stearly, S. L. Morris, Rev. Rufus W. Miller, Bishop John M. Moore, Rev. Charles J. Smith, Henry W. Jessup, Dr. S. Earl Taylor, Rev. A. W. Anthony, and Rev. Charles S. Macfarland and Rev. Roy B. Guild, *ex-officio*.

July 10, 1919

It was

VOTED: that Rev. Jasper T. Moses be retained as religious publicity secretary under the same general arrangement that was maintained with him by the General War-Time Commission, with salary at the rate of \$3,600 per annum, of which \$720 is to be supplied by the National Temperance Society and Commission on Temperance for services as editor of the *National Advocate*.

It was

VOTED: that the President of the Council and the General Secretary be a committee to confer on the proposal for an associate secretary for the Council, with power to make arrangements, in accordance with the discussion.

It was

VOTED: that the Building Committee of the Council be empowered to add to its number and be instructed to invite an immediate conference of any similar committees.

In the absence of Mr. Glenn, the Chairman of the Special Committee on Administrative Matters, the General Secretary read the recommendations from that Committee, which were voted upon *seriatim*.

It was

VOTED: to adopt these recommendations as revised, subject to the approval of the Federal Council at its next meeting, as follows:

Recommendations

1. That each denomination not now represented directly on the Administrative Committee be requested through its proper agency to nominate a member to serve on the Administrative Committee.

2. That each denomination now directly represented be requested to designate and approve one person now on the Committee or to nominate some other person to serve as an official representative of the denomination.

3. That the Home Missions Council, the Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, the Council of Church Boards of Education, the Sunday School Council of Evangelical Denominations, the Federation of Women's Boards of Foreign Missions of North America, and the Council of Women for Home Missions be invited to assume the relationship of affiliated bodies with the Council, and to nominate a representative from each to serve as a member of the Administrative Committee.

4. That the American Bible Society, the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. and the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. be invited to assume the relationship of cooperating bodies and to nominate a representative from each to serve as a member of the Administrative Committee.

5. That the Chairman and the Executive Secretary of each duly constituted Commission of the Council shall serve as members of the Administrative Committee.

6. That each duly constituted Commission of the Council follow the same process in its constitution, either by addition or by designation and approval on the part of the related Commissions or Boards of the denominations, and that such persons be recommended to the President of the Council for appointment as members of the Commission.

7. That the proposed Executive Council be organized.

Dr. Tippy reported the work he had been carrying on for the last few months and explained at length the proposal tendered him by the Interchurch World Movement.

After discussion, it was

VOTED: that we approve the service that Dr. Tippy proposes to give to the Interchurch World Movement, with the proviso that it be approved by the Commission on the Church and Social Service and that the administrative interests and service of the Commission be conserved.

It was

VOTED: that the proposal forwarded by Dr. Guild that there be a representative of the Federal Council on the Pacific Coast be referred to the Commission on Interchurch Federations for consideration and report.

The General Secretary read the following vote taken by the Committee on African Affairs at its meeting, July 3:

"VOTED: that in view of the correspondence with the American Board and of the understanding that the Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America is willing to take up the matter of the mistreatment of natives in the territory of the Mozambique Company, we recommend to the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council that we take no further action save to render such assistance as may be desired by the Committee of Reference and Counsel."

It was

VOTED: to approve the vote with this addition: that the Committee on Matters in Africa be continued and assure themselves that effective action is taken.

It was

VOTED: to approve the proposal of the Commission on Relations with the Orient to send a communication to Premier Hara of Japan relative to the Korean situation, and to authorize the addition of the signatures of the President and General Secretary of the Federal Council after the signatures of the Commission on Relations with the Orient.

It was

VOTED: to refer the matter of Chaplains in the Penitentiaries to the Social Service Commission.

The General Secretary presented an invitation, received from the President of the French Protestant Federation, that a delegation from the Federal Council attend the General Protestant Assembly which meets November 11-14, in Lyons.

It was

VOTED: to request the Commission on Relations with France and Belgium to nominate a delegation which the Federal Council may appoint to attend the Assembly in France.

Relative to communications from H. M. Gooch, Secretary of the British Evangelical Alliance,

It was

VOTED: that the Committee of 1918 on the Week of Prayer be reappointed to confer on these matters and to act and cooperate with the British Evangelical Alliance.

The General Secretary presented the proposals of Dr. Adolph Keller, Commissioner from the Swiss Churches, and

It was

VOTED: to refer these proposals to a committee of three to be taken under advisement, the Committee to be named by the Chairman and the General Secretary.

The Chairman named as the committee: Rev. William I. Haven, Fletcher S. Brockman, Rev. Frederick Lynch.

A proposal from Mr. C. M. Goethe was presented relative to wider international relationships, and also a statement from the Protestant Churches of Hungary.

It was

VOTED: to instruct the General Secretary to communicate, so far as he can get access to them, with any Protestant groups in Europe in the furtherance of our relations with them.

The General Secretary presented a memorial relative to the defense of Jews in Eastern Europe.

It was

VOTED: to adopt the following resolution:

Whereas, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has sent a resolution to the League of Nations, requesting that at its first meeting it incorporate a proviso for religious liberty, we hereby appeal to our Government to use its immediate influence in that connection relative to the Jews who live in any of the countries associated with the League of Nations.

July 29, 1919

The following cablegram from Poland was read:

"Sgravenhage 67.

"Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America,

"105 East Twenty-second Street, New York:

"Twenty thousand Protestants of Midsilesian Districts Namslau and Wartenburg, never having formed part of Poland, wholeheartedly German in sentiment, but by revised peace treaty to be added to Poland, implore fellow Protestants to save them from Roman Catholic oppression by obtaining to decide future by Plebiscite, according to spirit of treaty.

(Signed) "VONLOESCH HASELBACH, BESSORT TRIEBE PASTOR."

After discussion, it was

VOTED: (1) that the General Secretary be authorized to send a sympathetic letter in reply, stating that the cablegram had been forwarded to the President of the United States and to the Department of State.

(2) That this cablegram and all such similar communications in the future be sent on to the President and to the Department of State.

The General Secretary reported that Rev. Stacy R. Warburton had been appointed Associate Secretary of the Council and had accepted the appointment.

September 11, 1919

The General Secretary presented a written report from the Committee on Work of the General War-Time Commission.

It was

VOTED: to approve the report and to request Rev. William Adams Brown and Rev. Gaylord S. White, Secretaries of the Commission, to act for us in consultation with the staff of the War Commission on any unfinished matters until the work of the Commission can be completed.

The General Secretary presented matters relating to the Religious Census, and

It was

VOTED: that the documents be referred to Rev. Gaylord S. White, Secretary of the Committee, for investigation and report.

Mr. Fred B. Smith reported for the Committee on Building that he would suggest the appointment of a new committee.

It was

VOTED: that the Committee be discharged and a new Committee of Five be appointed by the Chairman, this Committee to have power to add to the number, as found expedient.

The Chairman appointed Fred B. Smith, Rev. A. W. Anthony, Rev. W. I. Chamberlain, F. S. Brockman and Rev. W. I. Haven.

The question of the adjustment of returned chaplains to service in the churches was discussed, and

It was

VOTED: to request the General Secretary to conduct such correspondence with the constituent bodies as he may deem wise in regard to the employment of returned chaplains, and also that a statement on the matter be sent out to the religious press.

It was

VOTED: to refer the matter of employment for returned soldiers to the General Secretary for correspondence with the United States Employment Bureau.

In response to the invitation of the French Protestant Federation to send a delegation to the General Protestant Assembly at Lyons, November 11-14,

It was

VOTED: that the President and General Secretary be appointed official delegates and that they be given power to choose other delegates, alternates and corresponding members to the Assembly.

Bishop Thirkield, the Chairman, presented a report from the Committee on Negro Churches, with certain recommendations.

It was

VOTED: to adopt the report and recommendations and that they be referred back to the Committee to edit for publication, without making any substantial changes, in conference with the editorial committee of the Administrative Committee, and that the Committee on Negro Churches be authorized to take such methods for publicity as they may be able to finance.

It was

VOTED: that the name of the President of the United States be inserted in the report as among those to whom especial attention is called.

Dr. Haven offered the following resolution:

In view of the fact that charges have been made here and there that Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, one of the Secretaries of the Commission on Relations with the Orient of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, is an agent of the Japanese and directly or indirectly under their pay, the Commission at a meeting held in New York City, Monday, September the 8th, gives out the

following statement, based on its intimate knowledge of the facts in the case:

1. Dr. Gulick is in no way an agent of either the Japanese Government or any group of Japanese in this country or in Japan.
2. Not one dollar of Dr. Gulick's salary comes from Japanese sources, either from individuals or the Japanese Government, directly or indirectly.
3. Not a dollar has been received for the expenses connected with Dr. Gulick's work or the other expenses of the Commission on Relations with the Orient from Japanese sources.

It was

VOTED: to adopt this resolution.

The Chairman introduced to the Committee Rev. Stacy R. Warburton, the new Associate Secretary of the Federal Council, who addressed the Committee.

Mr. Glenn, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, reported progress for the Committee.

Mr. Kimball, the Treasurer, presented the auditor's report for the year 1918, and also reported the present financial status of the Council and the Commissions.

It was

VOTED: to accept the report of the Treasurer with hearty appreciation.

It was

VOTED: that we recognize the importance of the meeting of the International Committee of the World Alliance at the Hague, and grant the General Secretary of the Council a leave of absence to attend the meeting, at the invitation of the World Alliance.

It was

VOTED: that we acknowledge with grateful appreciation the invitation of the French Protestant Federation that the Federal Council maintain an office in Paris in the same building with their offices, and that the matter be referred to the General Secretary and Rev. Arthur J. Brown, Chairman of the Commission on Relations with France and Belgium, for investigation and report.

The matter of wider international relationships with the church bodies of several nations in Europe was presented, and

It was

VOTED: that the President of the Council, the Chairman of the Administrative Committee and the General Secretary be appointed a special committee, with power to add to their number, to take up: (1) the principles of our relationship to the national religious bodies in foreign countries; (2) the application of that principle to these specific cases, with a view of making an adequate report to the Executive Committee in December.

It was

VOTED: that the action of the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly of 1919 be referred to the Executive Committee.

It was

VOTED: to approve the general purpose of the Mayflower Council of England and to state that the Committee would be glad to conduct further correspondence through the General Secretary.

It was

VOTED: that the President of the Council, the Chairman of the Administrative Committee and the General Secretary be authorized to extend suitable expressions of recognition and reception to Cardinal Mercier, King Albert, General Pershing and the Prince of Wales on behalf of the American Christian Churches, and that this Committee be empowered to present these expressions in such form as they may determine.

It was

VOTED: that the Chairman of the Committee appoint special delegates to attend the annual assemblies of the Evangelical Association, the General Convention of the Disciples of Christ, and the National Council of Congregational Churches, to be held in October, these delegates to present a carefully prepared statement of the principles, policy and activities of the Federal Council in each instance.

It was

VOTED: to refer the matter of relationship with President Wilson's Conference on Capital and Labor to the Commission on the Church and Social Service, with power to arrange for friendly visitors to the conference.

October 24, 1919

The General Secretary reported that the following members had been officially appointed:

1. Denominational: Rev. W. E. Bourquin, Evangelical Synod of N. A.; Rev. F. G. Coffin, Christian Church; Rev. William Harris Guyer, Churches of God in the U. S.; Rev. R. A. Hutchison, United Presbyterian Church; Rev. Albert G. Lawson, Baptist Churches; Rev. Rivington D. Lord, Free Baptist Churches; Rev. Harry R. Miles, Congregational Churches; Rev. Errol D. Peckham, Friends; Rt. Rev. Robert L. Rudolph, Reformed Episcopal Church; Rev. George B. Shaw, Seventh Day Baptist Church.

2. Affiliated Bodies: Mrs. Fred S. Bennett, Council of Women for Home Missions; Mrs. DeWitt Knox, Federation of Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions; Rev. Charles L. Thompson, Home Missions Council; Dr. Robert L. Kelly, Church Boards of Education; Rev. George T. Webb, Sunday School Council of Evangelical Denominations.

3. Cooperating Bodies: Rev. William I. Haven, American Bible Society; Miss Mabel Cratty, National Board of Young Women's Christian Associations; E. T. Colton, International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations.

4. Consultative Member: F. P. Turner, Foreign Missions Conference of North America.

He read the following action taken by the Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America:

"1. In response to the request submitted by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America that the Committee of Refer-

ence and Counsel of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America assume the relationship of an affiliated body with the Council and nominate a representative to serve as a member of the Administrative Committee of the Council, the Committee of Reference and Counsel is very appreciative of the ends which this proposal aims to attain in effecting a relationship of mutual acquaintance of the two agencies with each other's plans for the purpose of coordinating their activities. The Committee of Reference and Counsel is of the opinion, however, that the plan of affiliation proposed is liable to create in the minds of Government officials, missionary agencies, and the Christian public, a dangerous confusion as to the independent responsibilities and distinct functions of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America and of the Committee of Reference and Counsel which is the Standing Committee of the Conference.

"2. The Committee of Reference and Counsel suggests that the end sought may be adequately and yet safely attained by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council calling upon the Chairman or Secretary of the Committee of Reference and Counsel, either for occasional consultation or to serve as a consultative member of the Administrative Committee without vote and with the understanding that such an arrangement would not commit formally or tacitly the Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America to any responsibility in action taken by the Council."

It was

VOTED: to accept the action of the Committee of Reference and Counsel and to invite the Committee to name one of its members to serve as a consultative member of the Committee.

The Treasurer presented his report, stating that the condition of the treasury was similar to that of a year ago. There was no deficit, but the reserve fund had been drawn upon. The report was ordered placed on file.

A request from the Latin-American Section of the Interchurch World Movement for the half-time service of Mr. Moses in their publicity work was presented.

It was

VOTED: to refer the proposal to the Executive Council, with power.

The General Secretary gave an appreciative résumé of the work of Dr. Guild, Dr. Tippy, Dr. Goodell, Dr. Gulick and Mr. Warburton during the past few months. All departments reported progress.

For the Commission on Temperance, he reported that D. Leigh Colvin, Secretary of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, who has also been Chairman of the United Committee on War Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy, had been elected Executive Secretary of the Commission.

The General Secretary stated that the Commission on Relations with France and Belgium had requested the corresponding committee in Paris to appoint three business men to take up the question of leasing or building in Paris a central building for the Protestant organizations in France. Temporarily offices have been leased at 8 rue de la Victoire.

It was determined to refer the item on the agenda, "Relations to Swiss Churches," to the Committee on principles and their application to the relationship of the Federal Council to national religious bodies in foreign countries.

Memorials presented at the Hague to the General Secretary from the churches in Hungary were presented, and after discussion,

It was

VOTED: to refer the memorials from the churches in Hungary to the New Era Movement for such consideration and action as they may deem wise.

It was

VOTED: to refer an appeal of Korean students and all similar appeals to the Committee on Reference and Counsel of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America.

In response to a memorial presented to the General Secretary at the Hague,

It was

VOTED: to ask the National Lutheran Council for advice and instruction on the matter of Protestant Churches in Poland.

Regarding an appeal from the Armenian National Union,

It was

VOTED: to acknowledge the receipt of the communication and to state the action the Executive Committee has already taken on the question of Armenia.

At this point the President of the Council took the Chair at the request of the Chairman.

Rev. M. E. Aubrey, delegate from the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches, co-Secretary with Rev. F. B. Meyer of the English Mayflower Council, pastor of the Baptist Church at Cambridge, and lecturer at Cheshunt College, was then introduced to the Committee and outlined plans of the English Mayflower Council for celebrating the Ter-Centenary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, in 1920.

The President of the Council extended the welcome of the Federal Council to Mr. Aubrey.

It was

VOTED: that a committee, to include the Chairman, be appointed to confer with Mr. Aubrey and to recommend whatever steps are desirable to cooperate fully with the plans of the English Mayflower Council.

The Chairman appointed Rev. A. W. Anthony, Rev. H. R. Miles, Bishop L. B. Wilson, John H. Finley, Rev. R. D. Lord, Rev. R. B. Guild, Rev. S. R. Warburton, Rev. A. G. Lawson, A. R. Kimball.

Relative to a proposed Commission on Mexico, a communication from Rev. S. G. Inman, Secretary of the Committee on Cooperation in Latin-America, was read, stating the judgment of that Committee, and after discussion,

It was

VOTED: that the Chairman appoint a special Committee on Mexico, to cooperate with the Committee on Cooperation in Latin-America.

The Chairman appointed Rev. C. L. Thompson, E. T. Colton, Rev. Jasper T. Moses, Mrs. F. S. Bennett.

The General Secretary presented his report of Conferences at the Hague, in Belgium and in Paris. It included the following communication:

"The Hague, October 3, 1919.

"At a meeting of the International Committee of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the Churches, held at the Hague, October 1-3, 1919, after prayer and conference, the following statement was adopted:

"That the International Committee of the World Alliance desires to express its deep sympathy with the proposal for an ecumenical conference of the different Christian communions to consider urgent practical tasks before the Church at this time and the possibilities of cooperation in testimony and action.

"The Committee expresses the conviction that such a conference, if it can be arranged, will prove an inestimable blessing to mankind."

"This action is the result of previous proposals on the part of the churches, church organizations and groups of Christians in Great Britain, the Scandinavian countries, Switzerland, Hungary and America.

"It has been, for the past five years, the subject of deep and constant thought, fraternal conference and correspondence, and earnest, fervent prayer. It is the profound conviction of many minds that the different communions of Christendom are ready, at this hour, under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, to join hearts and hands in the prayerful consideration of common tasks and opportunities, which press upon the heart and conscience of the Church and demand all her resources and her power.

"The International Committee of the World Alliance, while not officially constituted to do more than express its sympathy and approval, nevertheless offered an unusual opportunity for conference on the part of men and women closely associated in the life and work of the churches.

"We therefore recommend, after full consultation with their members present at the Hague, that the churches and organizations, to whom this message is addressed, appoint, according to their customary procedure, not more than three members each to constitute a preliminary committee to consider the proposed Conference, which may be called the Committee on Ecumenical Conference.

"We further recommend:

"1. That this Committee assemble in Paris, November 10, 1919.

"2. That its members be prepared to present as fully as possible the views of their respective churches and church organizations as to the constitution, nature, scope and date of the proposed conference.

"3. That this Committee shall be authorized to prepare plans for such a conference, which shall be submitted for approval to the church bodies and churches addressed.

"4. That the call for the conference shall be issued by the churches and bodies to whom this message is addressed.

"It is requested that the response to these recommendations be addressed to Rev. Charles S. Macfarland.

"Respectfully submitted,

"NATHAN SODERBLOM, *Archbishop of Upsala,*

"O. HEROLD, *Member of the Conference of the Swiss Churches,*

"CHARLES S. MACFARLAND, *General Secretary Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.*"

"The letter relative to the

ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE

is conveyed to

"The Archbishop of Canterbury,

"The Free Church Federation,

"The Wesleyan Conference,

By Rev. Rushbrooke and Chaplain Bell.

"The Primates of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland,

By Archbishop Soderblom.

"The Church Conference of Switzerland,

By Professor Choisy.

"The Evangelical Bodies in Hungary,

By Mr. Pelenyi.

"The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America,

By Dr. Macfarland."

Relative to the proposed ecumenical conference, after full discussion,

It was

VOTED: to express the sense of the Committee that the Federal Council is, by its action and that of the Executive Committee, committed to the project of a world conference.

It was

VOTED: that a consultative committee be appointed by the General Secretary and that they be instructed to report to the meeting of "the committee on the ecumenical conference" meeting in Paris in November, that it is the judgment of the Administrative Committee that the nature, scope, constitution and date of such a conference should be referred to the Executive Committee at its approaching meeting.

The General Secretary reported progress for the Committee on Building, stating that there was to be a joint conference between the Federal Council Committee and the corresponding committee of the Inter-church World Movement that night.

Regarding the annual meeting of the Executive Committee,

It was

VOTED: to accept the invitation tendered by the Federation of Churches of Baltimore and that the Executive Committee would meet in Baltimore, December 10-12.

The President of the Council presented an invitation from the Conference on Organic Union, received through Dr. Herring and Mr. Jessup, that a committee be appointed from the Federal Council to meet with the Conference's Committee on Plans, to consider questions of mutual interest.

It was

VOTED: that the Chairman appoint a Committee of Five to meet with the Committee of the Conference on Organic Union at a date to be named.

The Chairman appointed Rev. F. M. North, John M. Glenn, Rev. W. I. Haven, Rev. R. W. Miller, Rev. G. U. Wenner.

Dr. Gulick presented the appeal of Edward A. Filene to the churches of America to continue that spiritual leadership which resulted during the war in such effective support of Europe.

It was

VOTED: that the Chairman appoint a committee of three, of which he shall be a member, to attend the Clerical Conference in connection with this appeal, to be held in the Metropolitan Life Building on Monday, October 27, at 2.30 p.m.

The Chairman appointed Rev. Sidney L. Gulick and Rev. Charles L. Thompson to serve with himself on the committee.

Dr. Tippy gave an account of his conference in Europe and the social and industrial conditions he found there.

Relative to the status of the Commission on Christian Education,

It was

VOTED: that the Chairman appoint a committee to consider the status and plan of organization of the Commission and to go over with Dr. Winchester, the Secretary, the plans of the Commission.

The Chairman appointed Rev. G. U. Wenner, Rev. W. I. Haven, Rev. R. W. Miller, Rev. G. T. Webb, Rev. A. G. Lawson.

A letter was received from M. Edouard Gruner, President of the French Protestant Federation, introducing Rev. Henri Bach to the Council.

It was

VOTED: to instruct the General Secretary to invite M. Bach and his associates of the French Lutheran delegation to meet with the Committee at such time as may be determined on consultation with them.

November 14, 1919

The General Secretary stated that since the last meeting the following had been nominated by their denominations to be their official representatives on the Administrative Committee: Rev. Lyman E. Davis, Methodist Protestant; Rev. E. Humphries, Primitive Methodist; Bishop John H. Hurst, African Methodist Episcopal; Rev. Rufus W. Miller, Reformed in the U. S.; Rev. Albert S. Johnson, Presbyterian in the U. S. (South); Rev. Frank M. Thomas, Methodist Episcopal, South; and Rev. Finis S. Idleman, Disciples of Christ.

It was

VOTED: to confirm the nominations and to receive those named into the fellowship of the Administrative Committee.

In the absence of the Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, the General Secretary reported progress for the Committee both as regards securing a secretary for the central office and securing a secretary for the Washington office, inasmuch as both Mr. White and Mr. Langhorne desire to return to their previous lines of work.

The Treasurer presented the financial statement of the Council up to November 1. He also stated that, in view of the high cost of living, a ten per cent. bonus of the yearly salary had been paid to the employees of the Council, and asked permission for the Finance Committee to pay a like bonus to the Secretaries of the Council. It was also recommended that the Commissions should consider the same procedure.

It was

VOTED: to adopt the report and its recommendations and to authorize the Treasurer, in consultation with the Finance Committee, to act in the same way in regard to a bonus for certain of the Secretaries, and to authorize him to recommend to the various Commissions that they take similar action in regard to their employees.

The General Secretary reported progress on the arrangements and program for the Annual Meeting of the Executive Committee, to be held in Baltimore, December 10-12.

It was

VOTED: to invite the affiliated, cooperating and consultative bodies of the Administrative Committee to send five representatives each to the Executive Committee meeting and to present to the meeting a statement of the progress of their cooperative work for the year.

Mr. White reported that a bill favorable to chaplains was before Congress, but that there was no possible chance of its passing unless the churches of the country gave it strong backing.

In regard to the matter of cooperation between the Federal Council and the Interchurch World Movement, after full discussion,

It was

VOTED: that, believing that it is advisable that a clear statement as to the functions and relations of these two bodies be formulated, the matter be referred to the General Secretary to take up for immediate consideration with the General Secretary of the Interchurch World Movement.

The Committee on the Week of Prayer reported that the topics had been prepared in cooperation with the Interchurch World Movement and sent out to the religious press, and also to a selected list of 50,000 ministers throughout the country.

It was

VOTED: that the Interchurch World Movement be invited to make a statement of the progress of its work at the meeting of the Executive Committee.

Dr. Anthony, Chairman of the Committee to cooperate with the English Mayflower Council, submitted the following report, with several recommendations:

"The Committee held its initial meeting in the Conference Room of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America on the afternoon of Monday, November 10, with Rev. M. E. Aubrey present.

"A typewritten statement was presented by Mr. Aubrey, outlining the plans of the English Mayflower Council, and

"It was

"VOTED: that the statement be received by the Committee.

"After full discussion,

"It was

"VOTED: to recommend that the Federal Council cordially approve the English proposals and cooperate with the Mayflower Council of England in plans for the observance of the Mayflower Tercentenary.

"It was

"VOTED: to recommend that the Administrative Committee appoint a committee of one hundred to have general direction of the Tercentenary celebration.

"It was

"VOTED: to recommend that a suitable message be sent to the Mayflower Council in recognition of the visit of Rev. M. E. Aubrey to this country.

"It was

"VOTED: to recommend that the Government be approached with reference to the issuing of a commemorative postage stamp in connection with the Mayflower Tercentenary."

It was

VOTED: to adopt the report and recommendations.

It was

VOTED: to continue the present Committee, with power to add to its number, instructing them to take into immediate consideration the carrying out of the recommendations, the same Committee also to arrange for the quadrennial meeting in Boston in 1920 and to consider the invitation from the town of Provincetown.

The General Secretary presented the following resolution from the Executive Committee of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations, under date of October 31, 1919:

"That the Federal Council of Churches be consulted as to the advisability of having a general letter go to the ministers of the country, asking that, on February 29th, ministers speak on general conditions affecting women and the Young Women's Christian Association as an instrument of service; and that the Council send the letter if it approves."

It was

VOTED: to express to the National Board the sympathy of the Committee with the undertaking, and to refer the resolution to the Committee on the Week of Prayer, with power.

The General Secretary submitted a communication from Rev. James L. Barton, urging the Federal Council to issue a call for a special day of prayer for the Armenians, and a communication from the Committee on the Near East, requesting that February 8th be named ■ Special Sunday for consideration of their work throughout the churches.

It was

VOTED: to refer both of these communications to the Executive Council to investigate and report to the Executive Committee.

The Committee on Relations with National Religious Bodies in Europe presented the following recommendation:

"That the Executive Committee be invited to authorize the Administrative Committee to appoint a special Committee on Relations with National Religious Bodies in Europe which shall be authorized to act for the Federal Council in dealing with such bodies."

It was

VOTED: to accept the recommendation.

Dr. North, Chairman of the Committee to confer with the sub-Committee of the Conference on Organic Union, submitted the following report:

"The committee appointed in response to a request from the representatives from the Conference on Organic Union to confer with a sub-Committee of the Conference on matters of mutual interest, beg leave to report that a conference was held at which the two Committees were fully represented and careful consideration was given to all the questions touching the relationship of that movement to the Federal Council. The Committee would report that it understood the consultation to be entirely informal. It stated, however, its impression that the objective of the Conference—namely, Organic Union—was one which the Federal Council obviously could not accept, in view of its own constitution; that the proposed intermediate steps toward organic union, which involve organization on the basis of a federal union, seem to the Committee to cover practically the same ground now occupied by the Federal Council; that, without further instruction on the part of the constituent bodies of the Council, the Movement represented by the Committee, as outlined, would seem not to be timely, and, however fine the spirit and important the objective, would offer an occasion for confusion and duplication which was to be deplored and avoided.

"The Committee beg to report that the conference was most sympathetic and fraternal in every way."

It was

VOTED: to accept the report.

December 10, 1919

The Committee on Nominations reported the following recommendation, which was unanimously adopted:

"That Rev. E. O. Watson be elected as Secretary of the Federal Council at the office in Washington, D. C., for the ensuing year, with a salary of \$4,200 per annum from December 1, 1919."

Mr. Warburton reported for the Committee on Special Sundays that the request of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations for a special Sunday had been withdrawn and submitted a resolution for a special day for prayer and for the raising of funds for the Relief of Armenians and Syrians.

It was

VOTED: That this resolution be referred to a special committee consisting of Rev. Wm. I. Haven, Rev. Frederick Lynch and Rev. H. B. Grose to report their findings to the Executive Committee.

The General Secretary presented the report of Dr. Lynch for the Committee on the World Conference of the Churches; also communications from the Archbishop of Canterbury and others.

After full discussion, the following resolution was adopted:

"RESOLVED: That the Committee on World Conference be and hereby is instructed to consider the question of a World Conference and to report to the Executive Committee, at its present meeting, any conclusions they may reach and to nominate additional members of the Committee to represent con-

stituent members of the Council which are not now represented on the Committee."

The following recommendations to the Executive Committee were adopted:

"1. That the printed agenda submitted by the Committee be adopted as the agenda for this meeting of the Executive Committee with the provision that the Program Committee be authorized to make any necessary adjustments.

"2. That the time to be given to each Commission shall not exceed forty-five minutes except by a special vote of the Committee.

"3. That a Committee of Seven be appointed on program and dispatch of business and that all resolutions except those embodied in the reports of Commissions be referred to this Committee to consider and to report back to the Executive Committee.

"4. That the hours of the sessions of the Executive Committee be as follows: Wednesday, December 10, 2:30 to 5:30 P.M.; 7:30 to 9:30; Thursday, 9:30 A.M. to 12:30; 2:15 to 5:30; 7:30 to 9:30 P.M.; Friday 9:30 A.M. to adjournment, with a devotional service at 9 o'clock on Thursday and Friday mornings."

It was

VOTED: To insert in the Agenda a call to order by the Chairman of the Administrative Committee owing to the absence of the Chairman and to recommend the appointment of a Committee of Three on Nominations.

It was

VOTED: To approve the printed report of the Administrative Committee and to authorize its presentation to the Executive Committee.

It was

VOTED: To adjourn.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ALBERT G. LAWSON,
Chairman Administrative Committee.

It was

VOTED: That the report be received and that the recommendations and actions requiring further consideration be referred to the Business Committee.

The General Secretary presented a number of matters which were read by title and referred to the Business Committee.

A communication from Bishop E. R. Hendrix, former President of the Council, was read, explaining his inability to be present owing to the serious illness of Mrs. Hendrix. Prayer was offered by Bishop Luther B. Wilson in behalf of Bishop and Mrs. Hendrix.

It was

VOTED: To send a letter of sympathy to Bishop and Mrs. Hendrix on behalf of the Committee.

The Recording Secretary read a letter from Rev. James I. Vance, Chairman of the Executive Committee, explaining his inability to be present at this meeting, owing to pastoral duties.

The General Secretary read a communication from Robert P. Wilder, conveying the information concerning the adoption of the statement of "the Social Creed of the Churches," by the Fortieth International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America recently held at Detroit, Mich.

It was

VOTED: That this statement be received with the approval and appreciation of the Executive Committee and that the General Secretary be instructed to convey this action to the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A.

The following report was received from the special committee on religious census:

"The Washington Committee of the Federal Council of Churches at its meeting in Room 937, Woodward Building, Washington, D. C., Monday, November 24th, 1919, appointed the undersigned a special committee to consult with the Director of the United States Census in regard to the possibility of having the following two questions added to the regular questionnaire of the Census Bureau:

- '1. Of what religious denomination are you a member?
- '2. What is your Church preference?"

"The Sub-Committee appointed met immediately after the meeting of the Washington Committee and requested Rev. Lauritz Larsen to take this matter up with Mr. Rogers, the Director of the United States Census.

"In consultation with Mr. Rogers, it was found that it was too late to have these questions included in the questionnaire for the census to be taken in 1920 as all documents to be used in this census had already been printed and distributed.

"In its act to provide for the fourteenth and subsequent decennial censuses, approved on the 3rd of March, 1919, and known as Public —No. 325—65th Congress (H.R. 11984), the United States Congress enumerates all questions that are to be included in the fourteenth census. A special act of Congress would therefore be necessary in order to have the two questions suggested above included in the census. Mr. Rogers was greatly interested in the matter and declared that he would favor including the two questions in the regular census questionnaire, but he also expressed the fear, based on experience in the religious census, that much opposition would be brought to bear against any effort to have these questions formally included in the regular census. This opposition would be likely to come from certain religious bodies as well as from individuals who would resent being asked the questions with reference to Church membership or preference.

"It is therefore evident that nothing can be done in this matter with reference to the fourteenth census. *The question remains*

whether the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of Churches, to which this question was referred by the Washington Committee, will take any action toward an effort to have these questions added in subsequent censuses. If the questions should be included in the regular United States Census, we should have far more correct information concerning the religious situation in our country than can be secured under the present arrangement of the religious census, which is largely dependent on the reports made by individual religious organizations.

"Respectfully submitted,

"ALFRED HARDING,
"GAYLORD S. WHITE,
"LAURITZ LARSEN,
"Committee."

The Treasurer presented his report up to the first of December with an estimate for the month of December, and stated that the exact figures would be given in the printed volume of annual reports.

It was

VOTED: That the Committee extend to Mr. Alfred R. Kimball its hearty appreciation and gratitude for his faithful and efficient services as Treasurer.

Rev. Benjamin S. Winchester presented the report of the Commission on Christian Education, with certain recommendations, Professor William H. Allison, of Colgate Theological Seminary, presiding.

It was

VOTED: That the report be received and the recommendations adopted.

The report of the Commission on the Church and Social Service was presented in two parts, by Rev. Worth M. Tippy, Executive Secretary, and by Rev. F. Ernest Johnson, Research Secretary, Professor Herbert N. Shenton, of Columbia University, presiding.

It was

VOTED: To receive the report and to request the Program Committee to indicate a time for discussion of the same.

The chairman of the Business Committee presented the following recommendations, which were adopted:

"1. That the report of the General Secretary be the next item of business in order and that 8:30 P.M. be the hour for the presentation of the Interchurch World Movement by Dr. S. Earl Taylor.

"2. That the report of the Business Committee be received at 9:30 Thursday morning.

"3. That all resolutions proposed from the floor be read by title only and referred to the Business Committee without discussion.

"4. That in the general discussion, all speakers shall be limited to five minutes.

"5. That the proposals relative to moving pictures, the social evil

and gambling be referred to a special Committee of Five to be appointed by the Chair."

The Chairman appointed the following as the committee: Rev. Clarence A. Barbour, Rev. Worth M. Tippy, Miss Mabel Cratty, Rev. Wallace MacMullen, Rev. C. L. Thompson.

Rev. E. L. Watson, Chairman of the local committee on entertainment, was introduced, who extended the welcome of the Baltimore Federation to the Executive Committee.

A resolution relative to the League of Nations was referred to the Business Committee.

It was

VOTED: To adjourn.

The closing prayer was offered by Rev. Alfred H. Barr, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Baltimore, Md.

Wednesday, December 10th—7:30 P.M.

Rev. Arthur J. Brown presiding.

The opening prayer was offered by Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins.

The General Secretary introduced to the Executive Committee Rev. Stacy R. Warburton, Associate Secretary; Rev. E. O. Watson, Secretary at the Washington office, and Rev. Jasper T. Moses, Secretary of the Department of Religious Publicity, who briefly addressed the Executive Committee.

The General Secretary presented the Annual Report of the activities of the Council.

It was

VOTED: That the report be received and referred to the Business Committee.

The Chairman introduced Dr. S. Earl Taylor, who presented to the Committee the plans and work of the Interchurch World Movement.

Closing prayers were offered by Fred B. Smith and Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot.

It was

VOTED: To adjourn.

Thursday, December 11, 1919—9:00 A.M.

Rev. Frank Mason North, President of the Council, conducted the Devotional Service.

The Executive Committee resumed its business session at 9:30 o'clock, Rev. Arthur J. Brown presiding.

Prayer was offered by Rev. William I. Haven.

The Chairman of the Business Committee presented the following recommendations, which were adopted:

"1. That the President of the Council appoint a Committee on Relations with National Religious Bodies in Europe, including federations, ecclesiastical associations and church bodies.

"2. That the action of the Administrative Committee, referring to the Committee on Ecumenical Conference the question of holding such a Conference, be approved.

"3. That a committee on religious statistics, consisting of five members, with power to add to their number, be appointed by the Administrative Committee and that this committee be instructed to confer with the various communions relative to their methods of enumeration and classification.

"4. That the request of the American Bible Society, relative to 'Bible Sunday' be referred to the Administrative Committee, with power.

"5. That the letter from the American Church in Paris be referred to the Administrative Committee, with power."

It was

VOTED: That at the afternoon session, immediately after the report of the Business Committee, the special representatives from France, Switzerland and Holland be presented to the Committee.

It was

VOTED: That the time for the presentation of the reports of the various commissions be limited to twenty minutes, and that the discussion be limited to twenty-five minutes, observing the five minute rule for each speaker.

The report of the Commission on the Church and Country Life was presented by Mr. Warburton in the absence of Rev. E. deS. Brunner, the Executive Secretary of the Commission, Rev. Charles L. Thompson presiding.

Announcement was made by the General Secretary of the illness of Dr. Brunner and his wife. Prayer in their behalf was offered by Bishop Talbot.

The report of the Commission on Temperance was presented by Rev. Rufus W. Miller, Chairman of the Joint Executive Committee, Governor Carl E. Milliken presiding.

The Business Committee submitted the following recommendations, which were adopted:

"1. That the resolution on the truce of strikes be referred to a special committee of ten, with instructions to report back to the Executive Committee at this meeting, the Committee is to be as follows: Robert H. Gardiner, Chairman; Governor C. E. Milliken, Rev. Worth M. Tippy, Miss Mabel Cratty, Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, William C. Hubbard, Rev. Paul de Schweinitz, Prof. Herbert N. Shenton, Rev. F. G. Coffin, Rev. E. H. Delk.

"2. That a Committee of seven be appointed, of which the President of the Council shall be the Chairman, to consider the whole

question of the relations between the Federal Council and the Inter-church World Movement with instructions to report back to the Executive Committee at this meeting."

It was

VOTED: That the resolutions presented by Secretary Tippy on the treatment of extremists and on governmental industrial research be referred to the Business Committee.

The report of the Commission on Evangelism was presented by the Secretary, Rev. Charles L. Goodell, the Acting Chairman of the Commission, Bishop G. M. Mathews presiding.

Dr. North called the attention of the Committee to a meeting of men of the Methodist Episcopal Church, vitally interested in evangelism, to be held in Atlantic City in January, 1920.

It was

VOTED: That the Executive Committee expresses its deep interest in the proposed meeting, also the desirability of a proper alignment of the evangelistic forces by the constituent bodies of the Council, and that the whole matter be referred to the Commission on Evangelism.

Rev. William I. Haven presented the following report of the Committee concerning special offerings on special days:

"Your committee to which has been referred two or three suggestions and requests concerning special offerings on special days, reports

"That they deem it inexpedient to request the constituent churches of the Federal Council to take special offerings in their churches on special days.

"That they would, however, recommend that on the last Sunday in this year prayers be offered in all our churches for the suffering children throughout the world, especially those who are in distress and peril as the result of the war.

"They further recommend that we reaffirm and emphasize our interest and cooperation in the plans of the 'Near East Relief.' We know of no need in the world more compelling than that of the Armenian, Syrian and other peoples in the Levant who have already received and must still receive the generous sympathy of the American people."

It was

VOTED: To accept the report and approve the recommendations.

The special committee appointed by the Administrative Committee on Relations with National Religious Bodies presented the following report:

"During the past few years the Federal Council, through its Administrative Committee, its officers, and especially through the interchange of visitors between the churches of the various nations, has been gradually establishing both diplomatic and practical relationship with federations of churches and similar organizations in for-

eign countries, so that, at the present time, these relationships constitute an important body of its work."

On September 11, 1919, the Administrative Committee took the following action:

"It was

"VOTED: That the President of the Council, the Chairman of the Administrative Committee and the General Secretary be appointed a special committee, with power to add to their number, to take up

"(1) The principles of our relationship to the national religious bodies in foreign countries; (2) the application of that principle to these specific cases, with a view of making an adequate report to the Executive Committee in December."

At the special Cleveland meeting of the Council the Committee of Fifteen had made the following statement:

"The Federal Council shall sustain such a relationship as will effect the best results in cooperative activity with other organizations, movements and bodies serving common ends . . . of other nations."

Your Committee has already recommended to the Administrative Committee that it secure authorization to appoint a special committee to have general charge over such relationships.

It is to be noted with interest that in a number of cases testimony has come to us that the work of cooperation and federation in various foreign countries has been stimulated and in some cases initiated through the influence of our own Federal Council.

The relationships which have grown up and the intervisitations which have been made have all tended toward the world unity of spirit and purpose which all of the evangelical churches throughout the world are seeking.

This procedure should be encouraged and your Committee believe that the proper body to deal in these relationships with the federations of churches and similar organizations in other countries, is the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

The various constituent bodies of the Federal Council in many cases have their own direct association with related bodies in other nations, which should not in any way be interfered with, but which may be so constituted as to develop and strengthen the common relationships between all the evangelical churches of the nations concerned. The constituent bodies should thus endeavor to strengthen those cooperative relationships between the churches as a whole in their international aspects, as well as their own particular connections.

The same is true of the foreign mission boards of our constituent denominations.

There is a great area of interest, of an ecumenical nature, common to all the evangelical churches and this might well be committed by the constituent denominations and by their boards and by any other organizations dealing with these matters, to the Federal Council, or, at least, their consideration should be in conference with the Federal Council.

We recommend, therefore, that the Executive Committee authorize the Administrative Committee to take up these matters, together with the specific proposals that have come to us from the Swiss Churches and other bodies in Europe.

We recommend that consideration be given to the appointment of a Commission on Relations with the Evangelical Church Bodies in

the countries of Europe and that if desirable, the Executive Committee arrange for the constitution of such a Commission.

We recommend that consideration be given to the question whether a joint conference of representatives of our constituent bodies and of other interested organizations should not be called to consider the whole question of the relation of American Protestant churches to the development of the Protestant evangelical forces in European countries and the Near East.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK MASON NORTH,
ALBERT G. LAWSON,
WILLIAM I. HAVEN,
E. T. COLTON,
MABEL CRATTY,
GEORGE U. WENNER,
CHARLES S. MACFARLAND.

It was

VOTED: To approve the report and to adopt the recommendations. The closing prayer of the session was offered by Dr. Goodell.

It was

VOTED: To adjourn.

Thursday, December 11, 1919—2:30 P.M.

The Committee convened at 2:30 P.M.

The devotional services were in charge of the presiding officer, Rev. Arthur J. Brown.

Prayer was offered by Rev. A. L. Gaines.

A resolution pertaining to men imprisoned for conscience sake was referred to the Business Committee.

The Business Committee made the following report:

"1. Relative to a communication from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. (South), it is recommended that this matter be referred to the Administrative Committee.

"2. That Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot be requested to conduct the devotional service tomorrow morning.

"3. That the matter of work in the Canal Zone, as presented in the report of the General Secretary, be referred to the Commission on the Church and Social Service and that this Commission be requested to go into the matter thoroughly and act promptly and to report to the Administrative Committee.

"4. Relative to the matter of denominational apportionments as presented in the report of the General Secretary, it is recommended that this be referred to the Administrative Committee to correspond with the constituent bodies and that such steps be taken as may be necessary.

"5. A protest against official representation of any religious body in the League of Nations was presented as follows:

"The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, representing thirty-one evangelical denominations, with more than 20,000,000 communicants and a constituency of not

less than 35,000,000, earnestly protests against the official representation of any religious organization in the League of Nations.'

"The Recommendation of the Business Committee is that this protest be adopted.

"6. The matter of Governmental industrial research was presented as follows:

'WHEREAS: The attainment of a just industrial peace demands permanent provision for securing the essential facts concerning the conduct of industry and giving them general publicity, be it

'RESOLVED: That the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America memorialize the President's industrial conference, now in session in Washington, to recommend that such essential facts be gathered under unprejudiced supervision and made accessible to the Government and to the public.'

"The Recommendation of the Business Committee is that this resolution be adopted.

"7. With regard to the matter of the treatment of extremists, the document was read, and referred back to the Executive Committee without recommendation."

It was

VOTED: That these recommendations of the Business Committee be adopted.

The General Secretary introduced the following guests of the Committee: Dr. H. Emil Brunner, of the Swiss Reformed Churches, exchange graduate student in theology; Captain J. W. Gunning, of the Netherlands Reformed Church, Secretary of Missionary Education Movement of Holland and representative of the Dutch Committee of Reference and Counsel; Mlle. Julie Merle d'Aubigné, of the French Protestant Federation, representative of the Commission on Relations with France and Belgium; Monsieur and Madame Henri Bach, of the Lutheran Churches of France and representatives of the French Protestant Federation.

The presiding officer welcomed these guests. The Committee arose and sang the hymn, "Blessed be the Tie that Binds." Responses were made by Dr. Brunner and Captain Gunning.

A season of intercessory prayer was led by Bishop Luther B. Wilson, in behalf of Switzerland, Holland and France.

The statement of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations as a Cooperating Body of the Council was presented by Miss Mabel Cratty, General Secretary.

It was

VOTED: To receive the statement.

The report of the Commission on Interchurch Federations was presented by Rev. Roy B. Guild, Executive Secretary of the Commission, with Mr. Fred B. Smith, Chairman, presiding.

Mr. Smith introduced Rev. Charles R. Zahniser, Secretary of the Pittsburgh Council of the Churches of Christ; Rev. L. W. McCreary, Secretary of the Baltimore Federation of Churches, and Mr. Harry N. Holmes, Secretary of the English National Council of the Young Men's Christian Associations.

It was

VOTED: To receive the report.

The Chairman announced the following committee on the Relation of the Federal Council to the Interchurch World Movement: Rev. Frank Mason North, *ex officio*, Bishop Luther B. Wilson, John M. Glenn, Rev. Peter Ainslie, Rev. George U. Wenner, President Clifton D. Gray, Rev. Rufus W. Miller, Rev. Gaylord S. White.

The report of the Commission on Relations with the Orient was presented by Rev. S. L. Gulick, Secretary; the Chairman of the Commission, Rev. William I. Haven, presiding.

It was

VOTED: To receive the report and to adopt the following resolutions contained in the report:

"RESOLVED: That fresh effort should be made to secure from Congress the legislation urged by Presidents Harrison, McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft whereby the Federal Administration will be enabled to fulfill our treaty obligations in providing 'the most constant protection and security for the persons and property' of aliens resident in the United States.

"RESOLVED: That we regard with shame and humiliation the continued apathy of our people and of our lawmakers in regard to the importance of faithfully observing our treaty obligations with China. We urge the clergy of the United States to familiarize themselves with the facts and make them known to the people. We again request the Commission on Relations with the Orient to take such steps as may be practicable to bring the matter effectively to the attention of President Wilson and of Congress.

"RESOLVED: That we regard with grave apprehensions the fresh outburst of anti-Japanese agitation on the Pacific Coast. We urge Christians living in areas where Japanese reside to cultivate personal relations with them, seeking methods for the solution of local difficulties on the basis of brotherhood and the Golden Rule. We deprecate the injection of a race question into politics, local or national. We regard as particularly obnoxious the proposal to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to exclude from citizenship American-born children either of whose parents is 'an alien ineligible for naturalization'.

"RESOLVED: That we reaffirm the actions of former years, calling for a policy in the regulation of all immigration which shall be based on a just and equitable regard for the interests of all the nations concerned."

The report of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill was presented by Rev. Frederick Lynch, the Acting Chairman, Rev. Peter Ainslie presiding.

After discussion it was

VOTED: To recommit the report to the Commission.

The Committee on Relations with Mexico presented certain resolutions which, with the resolutions contained in the report of the Commission on Temperance, were referred to the Business Committee.

It was

VOTED: To adjourn.

Bishop James Cannon, Jr., offered the closing prayer.

Thursday, December 11, 1919—7:30 P.M.

The Committee convened at 7:30 P.M., Dr. Brown presiding. Prayer was offered by Bishop George W. Clinton.

Dr. Lynch, in behalf of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill, offered the following amended resolution on the League of Nations:

"WHEREAS: When the United States entered into the great war it did so with a solemn declaration that it took up arms to end war and establish a new world order based upon justice, righteousness and goodwill;

"WHEREAS: As the war progressed, the religious and moral leaders of all the allied and many neutral nations proclaimed the League of Nations as the one political expression of this new idealism and as the end for which the youth of the Allied Nations were laying down their lives;

"WHEREAS: The heads of government in both America and Great Britain have constantly held the League before their soldiers as the great consummation of their sacrifices;

"WHEREAS: It is an earnest endeavor to establish the principles of the Kingdom of God among nations, and since its covenant demands the same high and honorable standards of conduct in their mutual relationships as these which pertain among high-minded, honorable men and makes provision for those things for which the Church has long contended, namely, the settlement of international disputes by friendly and judicial methods; the guaranteeing of rights and security to the smaller nations; and the gradual and simultaneous reduction of armaments;

"WHEREAS: It has been unanimously accepted by the Peace Conference as the one hope of conserving the fruits of victory and creating a world-order where the events of 1914 can never happen again and has been unanimously endorsed by both the Anglican and Free Churches of Great Britain;

"WHEREAS: It has received the endorsement of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America at its last meeting, and by many denominational bodies during the last year;

"RESOLVED: That the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, assembled at Baltimore, reaffirms its faith in the League of Nations and earnestly calls upon the ministers and churches of the nation to exert every possible influence upon the President and Senate of the United States to secure the immediate ratification of the Covenant of the League of Nations, with such reservations only as are necessary to safeguard the constitution of the United States and which shall not substan-

tially alter the character of the Covenant and shall not require its submission to the Allies and Germany and shall not in any way hinder the full and equal participation, on the part of the United States, in all the activities of the League."

It was

VOTED: To receive the report of the Commission and adopt the resolution as amended.

Dr. Lynch submitted the following report as Chairman of the Committee on Ecumenical Conference:

"RESOLVED: That the Executive Committee approve the request of the Committee on Ecumenical Conference of the Churches, made up of representatives of the British, Scandinavian, Swiss, French and American church bodies held at Paris November 17;

"That the Committee on Ecumenical Conference of the Federal Council proceed to correspond with the various church bodies of Christendom ascertaining their feeling upon the whole matter of such a conference and, if the responses warrant further procedure, that a committee of the churches of the various nations be convened by the Chairman, Dr. Lynch, it being understood that the Committee on Ecumenical Conference shall submit its proceedings for approval to the Administrative Committee."

It was

VOTED: That the Executive Committee instruct its Committee on Ecumenical Conference to report to the Administrative Committee any plans that it may have in mind regarding this matter.

It was

VOTED: That the Committee on Ecumenical Conference be constituted as follows:

Rev. Frederick Lynch
Rev. A. J. Brown
Rev. W. A. Brown
Rev. W. T. McElveen
Robert E. Speer
Orrin R. Judd

Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot
Rev. Peter Ainslie
Rev. Nehemiah Boynton
Bishop E. H. Hughes
Rev. Worth M. Tippy
Rev. R. A. Hutchison

with power to add to its number subject to the approval of the Administrative Committee.

The Business Committee presented the following recommendations which were adopted:

"1. That the report of the Committee on Relations with Mexico be made the order of the day for tomorrow morning.

"2. That the Committee on Family Life and Religious Rest Day report after the report of the affiliated and cooperating bodies of the Council.

"3. That Mr. Edward A. Filene, of Boston, be heard at 10:30 tomorrow morning on behalf of Mr. Hoover, on our obligations to European countries."

The following recommendations from the Editorial Council of the Religious Press were adopted:

**"Recommendations from the Editorial Council of the
"Religious Press to the
"Executive Committee of the Federal Council**

"At a special meeting of the Editorial Council of the Religious Press held at the Y. M. C. A. Building in Baltimore, Md., Wednesday, December 10, at 6 P.M., it was unanimously voted that the affiliation of this organization with the Federal Council should at once be consummated. The President was empowered to appoint a committee to carry out the details of this affiliation as a Commission, with the officers of the Federal Council.

"It was the sense of the meeting that the Department of Religious Publicity of the Federal Council should be enlarged in its scope, dealing increasingly with all news and publicity matters of general interest to the churches rather than acting merely as the organ of the Federal Council and its Commissions, and that it might also secure occasional and special articles of great value from the most outstanding leaders of the Church's life and thought for wide, syndicated use in the press of the nation. The editors recommend to the Executive Committee that steps be taken looking toward this proposed broadening of the functions of the Department of Religious Publicity which is also suggested in the report of the General Secretary.

"It was

"VOTED: That a meeting of the Editorial Council be held on January 6, 1920, at Atlantic City to complete the details of organization and to plan for the work of the coming year.

"(signed) FREDERICK LYNCH, *Temporary Chairman,*

"(signed) JASPER T. MOSES, *Secretary.*"

Rev. Paul deSchweinitz, in behalf of the Special Committee on the Resolution in Reference to Strikes presented the following report, which was adopted:

"RESOLVED: That the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America in session in Baltimore, December 11, 1919, endorses and authorizes its officers to sign and forward to the President and Congress and to the Industrial Peace Conference called by the President, now in session in Washington, and asks other religious and industrial and patriotic bodies all over the land to endorse the proposal originally suggested by leaders of railway brotherhoods which was approved and promulgated by the President and afterward approved by the employers' group in the First Industrial Conference in October last, that *a truce of strikes shall be arranged for six months* with the understanding that the *Status Quo* shall not be changed to the disadvantage of labor in that period—this truce to be for the purpose of providing a favorable opportunity for national, state and city governments and other forces to bring down the cost of living by suppression of profiteering and otherwise, so increasing all wages in buying power while production is maintained, and of providing opportunity also for friendly conferences of representatives of employers, of labor and of the public, with a view to establishing a more satisfactory relation of capital and labor; provided that in such conferences the right of labor organizations to represent their constituents shall be fully recognized."

The report of the Commission on Relations with France and Belgium was presented by Rev. A. J. Brown, Chairman, and Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, Secretary; Bishop Clement presiding.

It was

VOTED: To receive the report.

Dr. Macfarland presented Madame Bach, Monsieur Bach and Mlle. Julie Merle d'Aubigné, of France, who addressed the Committee.

Dr. Haven, Chairman of the Commission on Relations with the Orient, presented M. Kiyo Sue Inui, of Japan, who addressed the Committee.

Rev. Gaylord S. White presented the report of the Washington Committee and the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains.

It was

VOTED: That the time be extended to hear Chaplain John T. Axton, who spoke in behalf of the chaplains of the Army.

It was

VOTED: To receive the report and to adopt its recommendations.

The following resolution was adopted:

"RESOLVED: That a special committee consisting of Bishop W. F. McDowell, Rt. Rev. C. H. Brent, Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, Rev. E. O. Watson, and Rev. G. S. White, be requested to represent the Executive Committee of the Federal Council at the hearing before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on December 12, at 2:15 P.M., and that they invite Chaplain John T. Axton to accompany them and that they associate with themselves such other interested persons as they may deem wise."

The Business Committee recommended that the communications on the general subject of religion in the Army be referred to the Administrative Committee with power, and that a letter from Colonel Jason S. Joy on cooperation in Community Cooperation be referred to Secretary Watson with instructions that he confer with Colonel Joy and report back to the Administrative Committee.

A communication from Bishop Brent on the soldiers buried in France was read by Dr. Macfarland and

It was

VOTED: To refer the letter to the Administrative Committee.

A resolution asking for the appointment of a Committee on Expressions of Appreciation was adopted.

The Committee was named as follows: Bishop James Cannon, Jr., Rev. Paul deSchweinitz, Rev. H. D. Boughter, President H. L. Elderdice, Rev. A. W. Womack, Rev. R. A. Hutchison, Norton M. Little, W. C. Woodward.

The following report of a special committee was presented by Dr. Tippy:

"The Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America puts itself unequivocally on record as in favor of a more effective regulation of moving pictures, and in opposition to the present interstate transmission of race track gambling odds and bets.

"The Executive Committee refers to the Administrative Committee the resolutions submitted relating to these matters, with power to represent the Executive Committee in action thereon, with the request that the Administrative Committee act in conference and cooperation with the Commission on the Church and Social Service.

"The Research Department of the Commission on the Church and Social Service is asked to give immediate and special attention to these vastly important questions that wise and effective action may be had at as early a day as possible."

It was

VOTED: To adopt the report.

The recommendations of the Commission on Temperance were adopted, after amendment, as follows:

"1. A dominant Governmental issue now before this nation is 'Law and Order.' Unless the constitution is sustained and the law enforced, the Government is imperilled. The Federal Council urges the churches and all patriotic citizens to stand firm for the enforcement of the law. We hereby pledge our cooperation and support to the Federal Government and its organization for the enforcement of the 18th Amendment and the National Prohibition Enforcement Code. We urge the people to sustain and support all public officials in sympathy with these laws.

"2. We urge the enactment of a law to prohibit intoxicating drugs, including peyote, used as substitutes for beverage intoxicants among the Indians and elsewhere.

"3. We rejoice in the steady growth of the World Movement against Alcoholism. The labors of every Mission Board are hampered and sometimes nullified by the operations of the Liquor Traffic. The workers for World Prohibition are most efficient allies of the missionaries. The United States as the first great prohibition nation of the world should of necessity take a leading part in extending the frontiers of sobriety. The greatest possible contribution which we can make to World Prohibition is effective enforcement of our own nation-wide prohibition law. We pledge to prohibition workers in other countries of the world our hearty cooperation with them in every proper way to free their own people from the curse of the liquor traffic, and especially will we aid them by endeavoring to prove that nation-wide prohibition can be enforced in our own great country."

After prayer it was voted to adjourn.

Thursday, December 11, 1919—8:00 P.M.

Simultaneously with the session of the Executive Committee, a public meeting was held under the auspices of the Church

Federation of Baltimore, at which the new Secretary, Rev. L. W. McCreary, was inaugurated.

Friday, December 12, 1919—9:00 A.M.

A Devotional Service in the auditorium was conducted by the Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot.

The Committee resumed its business session at 9:30 A.M., Rev. Arthur J. Brown presiding.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Alfred Williams Anthony.

A supplementary resolution relating to the League of Nations was referred to the Business Committee.

The Committee on Relations of the Federal Council to the Interchurch World Movement requested to be continued and to make its report to the Administrative Committee.

It was

VOTED: That this request be granted.

The report of the Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook was presented by the Secretary, Rev. Samuel McCrea Cavert.

It was

VOTED: To receive the report.

The following report of the Committee on Mexico was presented by Rev. Charles L. Thompson:

"WHEREAS: The friendly relations between the United States and the Republic of Mexico are being jeopardized from time to time by untoward incidents such as the abduction and arrest of Mr. W. O. Jenkins, the American Consular Agent in the City of Pueblo, and

"WHEREAS: The case of Mr. Jenkins is declared to be only one of a 'train of wrongs' by which our citizens have been deprived of their rights, and in some cases of life itself; and which, therefore, it is the duty of the American Government to investigate;

"WHEREAS: The Fall Resolution, calling for the severance of diplomatic relations, is still before the Senate; and

"WHEREAS: The situation thus developing, in our judgment, threatens to continue and increase the difficulties between republics that should live in peace and in friendly relations.

"THEREFORE RESOLVED:

I. That the Federal Council, by its Executive Committee, representing more than 20,000,000 of the Christian citizens of the Republic, views with the most serious concern the trend of the present situation, and is moved by a sense of its responsibility to the people it represents to make most earnest protest against a course which may be regarded by the Mexican people as distinctly unfriendly.

"II. We believe further that to follow up even 'trains of wrong' without friendly conference, with efforts made apparently on the presumption of international trouble, rather than on the clear conviction that mutual interest will find a

way to the maintenance of peace, will have a disastrous effect on the strivings of nations for a better world, and further will jeopardize our friendly relations with all the republics of South America, who will read into our conduct only selfish considerations and interests.

III. In view of these and similar considerations, the Federal Council appoints a Committee to seek an interview with the State Department to convey to it the sentiments herein expressed, and to inquire whether it is not possible, by the appointment of a friendly commission to meet for conference with the representatives of the Mexican Government, that misunderstandings between friendly nations may be removed, and that agreements may be reached which will protect the citizens of both republics, and secure the maintenance of international peace, or, if that be found for any reason to be not feasible, then by such other conventions as will allay friction, and make permanent good understanding.

IV. That the Federal Council will take immediate steps to secure the wide dissemination of the sentiments herein expressed to the people of both republics, to the end that each may regard the other, not with suspicion and distrust, but in a spirit of charity and hope, the only foundations of international well-being."

It was

VOTED: To receive the report and to adopt the resolutions.

The Chairman of the Business Committee submitted the following resolution regarding the League of Nations, which was adopted:

"RESOLVED: That the Administrative Committee be instructed to appoint a representative committee to go to Washington and present to President Wilson and to the Senate of the United States in the most impressive way practicable, the foregoing action of this Executive Committee, urging immediate ratification of the treaty at Versailles."

The report of the Committee on Negro Churches was presented by Rev. A. W. Anthony, Secretary of the Home Missions Council, Rev. James G. Merrill, former President of Fisk University, presiding.

It was

VOTED: To receive the report and that the Committee on Negro Churches be made a standing committee of the Council.

Mr. Edward A. Filene, of Boston, was introduced by the General Secretary and presented to the Committee by the Chairman, Dr. Brown. Mr. Filene addressed the Committee on the responsibility of the churches in reconstruction of Europe.

It was

VOTED: That the thanks of the Committee be extended to Mr. Filene for his address.

The Chairman appointed the following Committee on Conference with the Department of State in relation to Mexico: Rev. Charles L. Thompson, Bishop James Cannon, Jr., Bishop W. F. McDowell, Mr. John M. Glenn, Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, Mr. Alfred R. Kimball and Rev. E. O. Watson.

The Committee on Family Life and Religious Rest Day presented its report.

It was

VOTED: To refer the report to the Administrative Committee with power.

It was

VOTED: To adopt the following resolution:

"RESOLVED: That the Executive Committee of the Federal Council sends its hearty and fraternal greetings to the Annual Convention of the Lord's Day Alliance of the United States, now meeting in the neighboring City of Washington, and prays for God's blessing upon all its present and future efforts to maintain and defend the sanctity of the Christian Sabbath throughout our nation."

Bishop Mathews, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, submitted the following report, which was adopted:

Your Committee on Credentials respectfully reports:

That from the enrolment in the registry office and the presentation of credentials there appear to be present sixty-nine members and alternates of the Executive Committee; thirty-eight members of the Administrative Committee; forty-six corresponding members representing commissions and committees (not included as members or alternates); nineteen representatives of affiliated and cooperating organizations; six special guests; three visitors; and seventeen executives.

The total enrolment, therefore, appears to be:

Members and Alternates	69
Members of Administrative Committee.....	38
Corresponding Members (Commissions and Committees not included above)	46
Cooperating and Affiliated organizations.....	19
Special Guests	6
Visitors	3
Executives	17
Total (eliminating duplication)	152

The Committee recommends that these lists be referred to the General Secretary and his associates for final revision and publication in the minutes.

(signed) G. M. MATHEWS,
LYMAN E. DAVIS,
W. STUART CRAMER.

Members and Duly Accredited Alternates of Executive Committee

Members at Large

Rev. Frank Mason North
Alfred R. Kimball
Rev. Rivington D. Lord

Baptist Churches, North

Prof. William H. Allison—Alternate
Rev. Clarence A. Barbour
Rev. Clifton D. Gray
Rev. Howard B. Grose
Rev. Albert G. Lawson

National Baptist Convention

Rev. W. H. Jernagin
Rev. I. A. Thomas

Free Baptist Churches

Rev. Alfred Williams Anthony
Carl E. Milliken—Alternate for meeting

Seventh Day Baptist Church

William C. Hubbard
Rev. Arthur E. Main

Christian Church

Rev. Martyn Summerbell

Churches of God in North America (General Eldership)

Rev. H. Dixon Boughter

Congregational Churches

Rev. R. A. Beard—Alternate
Rev. Horace F. Holton—Alternate
Norton M. Little
Rev. Robert W. McLaughlin

Disciples of Christ

Rev. Peter Ainslie
Rev. H. C. Armstrong—Principal for meeting
Rev. E. B. Bagby—Principal for meeting
Rev. B. H. Linville—Principal for meeting
Rev. B. H. Melton—Principal for meeting

Friends

Walter C. Woodward

Evangelical Synod of North America

Rev. W. E. Bourquin
Rev. H. F. Klemme—Principal for meeting

Methodist Episcopal Church

Rev. William I. Haven
Rev. Charles F. Rice
Rev. Wallace MacMullen—Principal for meeting
Rev. Herbert N. Shenton—Principal for meeting

Methodist Episcopal Church—South

Bishop James Cannon, Jr.—Principal for meeting
D. B. Coltrane
Rev. Wilbur F. Tillett—Alternate

African Methodist Episcopal Church

Rev. A. L. Gaines—Alternate for meeting
Rev. C. H. Steptoe—Alternate for meeting

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church

Rev. S. G. Atkins
Bishop George C. Clement

Colored Methodist Episcopal Church

Rev. A. W. Womack

Methodist Protestant Church

Rev. Lyman E. Davis
Rev. H. L. Elderdice—Alternate

Moravian Church

Rev. Paul deSchweinitz

Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.

Rev. Sylvester W. Beach—Principal for meeting
Rev. Harry L. Bowlby—Principal for meeting
Rev. Wallace Radcliffe—Principal for meeting
Rev. Charles Scanlon—Principal for meeting
Rev. Charles L. Thompson

Presbyterian Church in the U. S.

Rev. Russell Cecil—Alternate
Rev. E. T. Wellford—Principal for meeting

Protestant Episcopal Commissions on Christian Unity and Social Service

Robert H. Gardiner
John M. Glenn
Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot
Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins—Alternate

Reformed Church in America

Rev. Albertus T. Broek
Rev. I. W. Gowen

Reformed Church in the U. S.

Rev. W. Stuart Cramer
Rev. Rufus W. Miller
Rev. Charles E. Schaeffer

Reformed Episcopal Church

Rev. Percy T. Edrop—Alternate for meeting
Rev. William A. Freemantle—Alternate
Rt. Rev. Robert L. Rudolph

United Brethren Church

Bishop Cyrus J. Kephart—Alternate
Bishop G. M. Mathews
L. O. Miller

United Evangelical Church

Rev. Henry A. Benfer—Alternate for meeting

United Presbyterian Church

Rev. A. H. Baldinger—Alternate
Rev. R. A. Hutchison

Welsh Presbyterian Church

Rev. R. E. Williams—Alternate

Members of Administrative Committee

Rev. Alfred Williams Anthony
Rev. William E. Bourquin
Rev. Arthur J. Brown
Rev. F. G. Coffin
E. T. Colton
Mabel Cratty

Bishop G. M. Mathews
Rev. Rufus W. Miller
Hon. Carl E. Milliken
Rev. Jasper T. Moses
Rev. Frank Mason North
Rev. Errol D. Peckham

Rev. Lyman E. Davis
 John M. Glenn
 Rev. Charles L. Goodell
 Rev. Howard B. Grose
 Rev. Roy B. Guild
 Rev. Sidney L. Gulick
 Rev. William I. Haven
 Rev. R. A. Hutchison
 Rev. F. Ernest Johnson
 Alfred R. Kimball
 Rev. Frederick Lynch
 Rev. Albert G. Lawson
 Rev. Rivington D. Lord
 Rev. Charles S. Macfarland

Rt. Rev. Robert L. Rudolph
 Fred B. Smith
 Rev. Charles L. Thompson
 Rev. Worth M. Tippy
 Harold H. Tryon
 F. P. Turner (Consultative member)
 Rev. Stacy R. Warburton
 Rev. E. O. Watson
 Rev. George U. Wenner
 Rev. Gaylord S. White
 Bishop Luther B. Wilson
 Rev. Benjamin S. Winchester

Corresponding Members (Members of Commissions and Committees, and Executive Secretaries of Local Federations)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Committee or Commission</i>
Mrs. John S. Allen	Christian Education
Rev. Clyde F. Armitage	Social Service
Frank T. Benson	Editorial Council
Rev. Wm. S. Campbell	Editorial Council
James Carey, Jr.	Relations with Orient
Bishop G. W. Clinton	Christian Education
Rev. Wilbur Crafts	Temperance
Rev. G. F. David	Church and Country Life
Rev. Edwin Heyl Delk	International Justice and Goodwill
Rev. J. A. Detter	Relations with France and Belgium
James H. Dillard	Negro Churches
Rev. Edwin C. Dinwiddie	Temperance
Rev. Clarence L. Daugherty	Church and Country Life
	(Alternate for Dr. Grove)
Harrison S. Elliott	Christian Education
Rev. Frank O. Erb	Christian Education
Rev. Miles B. Fisher	Christian Education
Rev. Charles E. Guthrie	Christian Education
Rev. D. W. Haddaway ..	Social Service (Alternate for Dr. Reynolds)
Rev. C. A. Hauser	Christian Education
Rev. Richard W. Hogue	Social Service (Alternate for Miss Scudder)
Miss Louise Holmquist	Church and Social Service
Rev. A. B. Kendall	Family Life and Religious Rest Day
Rev. M. D. Kneeland	Family Life and Religious Rest Day
Joseph Kyle	International Justice and Goodwill
Bishop William E. Lee	Member Federal Council
Rev. Paul S. Leinbach	Temperance
William B. Lipphard	Christian Education
Rev. Charles A. McAlpine	Editorial Council
Rev. L. W. McCreary	Local Federations
Rev. A. DeW. Mason	Family Life and Religious Rest Day
Mrs. G. M. Mathes	Local Federations
Rev. James G. Merrill	Negro Churches
Rev. Henry H. Meyer	Christian Education
Rev. George H. Miller	Christian Education
B. Carter Millikin	Christian Education
Rev. Wm. A. Morgan	General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains
Rev. S. E. Nicholson	Temperance
Rev. Silas E. Persons	Church and Country Life

Daniel A. Poling	Temperance
Rev. F. J. Prettyman	General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains
A. R. Rogers	Temperance
Rev. Charles F. Steck	Washington Committee
Rev. Frederick E. Stockwell	Editorial Council
Wayne B. Wheeler	Temperance
Rev. G. P. Williams	Christian Education
Rev. Charles R. Zahniser	Local Federations

Representatives from Affiliated, Cooperating and Consultative Bodies

Home Missions Council

Rev. Alfred Williams Anthony
Rev. R. A. Hutchison
Rev. Rivington D. Lord
Rev. Charles E. Schaeffer
Rev. Charles L. Thompson

Council of Women for Home Missions

Mrs. John S. Allen
Mrs. T. J. Copeland
Miss F. E. Quinlan
Mrs. Charles L. Thompson

Sunday School Council of Evangelical Denominations

Rev. Henry H. Meyer

American Bible Society

James Carey, Jr.
Rev. J. H. Hyatt
H. Virgil Easterling
Rev. William I. Haven

National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations

Mabel Cratty
Louise Holmquist

International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations

E. T. Colton

Foreign Missions Conference of North America

Rev. Paul deSchweinitz
F. P. Turner

Special Guests

Rev. H. Emil Brunner, of the Swiss Reformed Churches, Exchange
Graduate Student in Theology

Captain Jan Willem Gunning, of the Netherlands Reformed Church,
Secretary of the Missionary Education Movement of Holland
and representative of the Dutch Committee of Reference and
Counsel

Mlle. Julie Merle d'Aubigné, of the Reformed Church of France,
representative of the Commission on Relations with France and
Belgium

M. and Mme. Henri Bach, of the Lutheran Church of France and
representatives of the French Protestant Federation

Harry N. Holmes, Secretary of the English National Council of
the Young Men's Christian Associations

Visitors Received

- Rev. Wm. Sheafe Chase, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 S. Earl Taylor, General Secretary, Interchurch World Movement of
 N. A., New York City
 Robert P. Wilder, General Secretary, Student Volunteer Move-
 ment for Foreign Missions, New York City

Executives

- Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary of the Council
 Rev. Stacy R. Warburton, Associate Secretary
 Rev. E. O. Watson, Secretary at the Washington Office
 Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, Secretary, Commission on Relations with the
 Orient
 Rev. Roy B. Guild, Executive Secretary, Commission on Interchurch
 Federations
 Rev. Worth M. Tippy, Executive Secretary, Commission on the
 Church and Social Service
 Rev. F. Ernest Johnson, Research Secretary, Commission on the
 Church and Social Service
 Rev. Jasper T. Moses, Secretary, Department of Religious Publicity
 Rev. Charles L. Goodell, Executive Secretary, Commission on Evan-
 gelism
 Rev. B. S. Winchester, Acting Secretary, Commission on Christian
 Education
 Rev. Samuel McCrea Cavert, Secretary, Committee on the War and
 the Religious Outlook
 Rev. Gaylord S. White, Continuation Committee, General War-Time
 Commission of the Churches
 Harold H. Tryon, Continuation Committee, General War-Time Com-
 mission of the Churches
 Caroline W. Chase, Assistant to the General Secretary
 Dorothy A. Pickhard, Private Secretary, Federal Council
 Edna M. Manss, Private Secretary
 Eleanor D. Foster, Assistant to Secretary Religious Publicity De-
 partment

The reports of Affiliated and Cooperating Bodies of the Council were presented as follows:

Rev. Alfred Williams Anthony reported for the Home Mis-
 sions Council.

Miss Florence E. Quinlan reported for the Council of
 Women for Home Missions.

Mr. E. T. Colton reported for the International Committee
 of the Y. M. C. A.

Rev. J. H. Hyatt reported for the American Bible Society.

The General Secretary presented an invitation from the
 Louisville Convention and Publicity League and the Church-
 men's Federation of Louisville, that the Executive Committee
 hold its next Annual meeting in their city in 1921.

It was

VOTED: To refer the invitation to the Administrative
 Committee with power.

The following record, submitted by the General Secretary,
 was unanimously adopted:

"The Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, records with sorrow the death, during the year, of two of its valued members, Rev. Oliver W. Powers of the Christian Church, and Rev. James W. Lee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Dr. Powers had for thirteen years been associated with the Executive Committee and for thirteen years with the Council and its Commissions. Dr. Lee, as Chaplain of Barnes Hospital, had been sympathetically associated with the cooperative movement of the churches and in his denomination had served its interests in many and important ways."

Rev. A. W. Anthony submitted the following resolution concerning the Mayflower Tercentenary, which was adopted:

"In view of the visit to this country in the months of October and November, 1919, of Rev. M. E. Aubrey, delegate from the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches, Co-Secretary with Rev. F. B. Meyer of the English Mayflower Council, pastor of the Baptist Church at Cambridge, England, and lecturer at Cheshunt College, Cambridge, who came to report the plans of the English Mayflower Council and invite the cooperation of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America to join in celebrating the Tercentenary of the Landing of the Pilgrims in 1620, be it hereby

'RESOLVED:

'1. That we approve the proposal of the English Mayflower Council for the observance of the Mayflower Tercentenary in 1920, with fitting exercises in England, Holland and America.

'2. That we approve the appointment of a representative Committee of One Hundred, as recommended by the Administrative Committee, to have general direction of the Tercentenary celebration.

'3. That we most heartily reciprocate the expressions of fellowship, international as well as inter-ecclesiastical, brought by Rev. M. E. Aubrey, from the English Mayflower Council.

'4. That we invite all of our cooperating churches and organizations to join in this celebration which has historical and national significance for us all.

'5. That we approve the recommendation that the Government be approached with reference to the issuing of a commemorative postage stamp in connection with the Mayflower Tercentenary.'"

A communication from the Field of Honor Association concerning the dead in France was referred to the Administrative Committee with power.

A communication entitled "An Amnesty Plea" was referred to the Administrative Committee with power.

The resolution relative to conscientious objectors was referred to the Administrative Committee with power.

The Business Committee presented the following recommendation, which was adopted:

"That the proposal of the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains for a conference of Chaplains, as indicated, be approved and referred to the Administrative Committee."

The report of the Committee on Foreign Missions was presented by the Secretary, Rev. Stacy R. Warburton.

It was

Voted: To receive the report.

A statement of the continuation of the work of the General War-Time Commission of the Churches since April, 1919, was presented and referred to the Administrative Committee with power.

It was

VOTED: That any items of unfinished business be referred to the Administrative Committee with power.

It was

VOTED: That the minutes of this annual meeting be referred to the Administrative Committee for approval and adoption.

Bishop Cannon, the Chairman of the Committee on Expressions of Appreciation, submitted the following report, which was adopted by a rising vote:

"Your Committee appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of its appreciation of the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America for the various courtesies extended to it in connection with the meeting of the Committee in Baltimore, begs leave to present the following report:

"The members of the Executive in conference assembled in Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church desire to give expression to their gratitude to God for the good providence which has guided the sessions of the Committee, making them fraternal and helpful in the development of the plans of all our churches for the advancement of the Kingdom of Christ at home and abroad.

"We hereby extend our thanks to our efficient chairman, Rev. Arthur J. Brown, to the General Secretary and his executive associates, to the Chairmen and members of Commissions, and to all others who have made possible the success of the meeting.

"We would express our high appreciation of the many courtesies extended to the members of the body by the Baltimore Federation of Churches under the leadership of Rev. H. C. Armstrong, the Chairman, and Rev. E. L. Watson, the Secretary of the local committee, who have so efficiently cared for the personal comfort of those in attendance; by the pastor and officials of the Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church who have given us the free use of all the facilities of their building; and by the press of the city of Baltimore, which has given publicity to our proceedings.

"We hereby express our appreciation of the presence and of the speeches of our fellow-Christians, who represent the work of the Protestant Churches of France, Switzerland and Holland. We assure them and those whom they represent, that we not only sympathize with them in their great difficulties and sufferings, but that we purpose to cooperate in practical ways with them in the restoration of their work, and in other helpful ways."

Rev. H. C. Armstrong, Chairman of the Baltimore Federation Committee on Entertainment of the Executive Committee, was introduced and responded in behalf of the Federation.

A service of prayer, conducted by Rev. Arthur J. Brown and Rev. Paul deSchweinitz, closed the session in impressive manner.

It was

VOTED: To adjourn.

(signed) RIVINGTON D. LORD,
Recording Secretary.
 CHARLES E. SCHAEFFER,
 W. STUART CRAMER,
 RUFUS W. MILLER,
Assistant Recording Secretaries.

Supplementary Actions of the Administrative Committee at its Meeting, Friday, December 19, 1919, at 2 P.M.

It was

VOTED: To refer the minutes of the Executive Committee to the Recording Secretary and Secretary Warburton for approval.

Dr. Watson submitted the following report of nominations for the members of the Washington Committee:

Rev. Samuel H. Greene (Baptist, North)	Miss Florence Brown (Y. W. C. A.)
Rev. F. Paul Langhorne (Baptist, North)	President E. D. Eaton, (Congregational)
Rev. Earl D. Wilfley (Disciples of Christ)	Rev. Walter A. Morgan (Congregational)
Rev. George A. Miller (Disciples of Christ)	Mr. Norton M. Little (Congregational)
Rev. Wallace Radcliffe (Presbyterian, U. S. A.)	Rt. Rev. Alfred Harding (Protestant Episcopal)
Rev. Charles S. Wood (Presbyterian, U. S. A.)	Dean G. C. F. Bratenahl (Protestant Episcopal)
Professor Thos. Jesse Jones (Presbyterian, U. S. A.)	Mr. M. O. Chance (Protestant Episcopal)
Rev. Charles F. Steck (Lutheran)	Rev. Andrew R. Bird (Presbyterian, U. S.)
Rev. Forest J. Prettyman (Methodist Episcopal, South)	Bishop William F. McDowell (Methodist Episcopal)
Hon. Daniel C. Roper (Methodist Episcopal, South)	Rev. Lucius C. Clark (Methodist Episcopal)
Chaplain John B. Frazier (Methodist Episcopal, South)	Bishop William M. Bell (United Brethren)
Rev. W. H. Jernagin (National Baptist)	Mr. William Knowles Cooper (Y. M. C. A.)

It was

VOTED: To approve the nominations and to give the Committee power to add to its number with a strong recommendation that representative laymen should be added to the Committee.

Dr. Watson presented the following resolutions, which were adopted seriatim as amended:

"RESOLVED: That the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America express its gratitude to God that, in His Providence, National Prohibition, under the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, upheld by the highest courts of our country, goes into effect January 16, 1920.

"RESOLVED: That we have received with pleasure the communication of Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, upon which Bureau the duty of supervising the enforcement of National Prohibition has been placed by Congress.

"We rejoice that such high ideals as those characterizing Commissioner Roper's administration throughout are to prevail in the enforcement of National Prohibition and in his expression that 'success in the discharge of this duty depends upon the moral support and active cooperation of the law-abiding people of every community.'

"We greatly appreciate the recognition by Commissioner Roper of the place of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, in enlisting earnest, definite and persistent support of the great constituent bodies of the Federal Council, and we beg to assure Commissioner Roper and the Bureau of Internal Revenue of our hearty cooperation in plans for the enforcement of National Prohibition. Noting his approval of the suggestion of Governor Carl E. Milliken, Chairman of the Commission on Temperance of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, that Sunday, January 18, be designated 'Law and Order Sunday,' we approve the designation of this or some other day, and hope Commissioner Roper will appoint such a day, assuring him that the Federal Council will aid in giving publicity and securing the observance of the day.

"RESOLVED: That the Federal Council of Churches heartily approve the general plans of the War Plans Division for Education, Recreation and Character building in the United States Army as stated in special communication to this body and that we assure the Chief of the War Plans Division and his associates of our cooperation."

It was

VOTED: That the Chairman appoint a committee of three to present to President Wilson and the Senate the action of the Executive Committee on the League of Nations.

The Chairman appointed: Bishop William F. McDowell, Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, Bishop Alfred Harding and Rev. E. O. Watson, *ex-officio*.

It was

VOTED: To approve the proposal for holding a conference of chaplains and that Bishop McDowell, Dr. Speer, Mr. White and Dr. Watson be a special committee to confer with the Y. M. C. A. on the question of financial support for the conference.

Communications from Bishop Brent and the Field of Honor Association were referred to the General Committee

on Army and Navy Chaplains, with power to act in emergency, and to report back to this Committee, it being the sentiment of this Committee that with our present information the bodies of the American dead should be left in Europe.

Dr. Thompson, Dr. Watson and Mr. Glenn reported for the Special Committee on Mexico that the Committee had presented the resolution adopted by the Executive Committee to the State Department and to Ambassador Fletcher. (Report of Committee on file.)

Dr. Lynch and Dr. Brown reported the action of the Trustees of the Church Peace Union, and after full discussion the following action was adopted:

"RESOLVED: That in view of the special circumstances and the fact that the Church Peace Union has under advisement the expediency of appointing a Commission to visit Mexico, this Administrative Committee does not contemplate sending a Commission to Mexico, and refers other phases of the Mexican question to the special committee on Mexico with instructions to continue its study and report any further recommendations that it may deem expedient."

In regard to the invitation of Dr. S. Earl Taylor, General Secretary of the Interchurch World Movement, to attend the Conference on Surveys to be held at Atlantic City, January 7-10,

It was

VOTED: That the Administrative Committee expresses the hope that members of the Administrative Staff and the Administrative Committee, so far as possible, shall attend this conference and render any help possible.

It was

VOTED: To refer to the Committee on Relations with National Religious Bodies in Europe, to be appointed by the President of the Council, the recommendation from the Commission on Relations with France and Belgium that a two days' conference be held on the situation in Europe, with the recommendation of the Administrative Committee that a joint conference of the constituent bodies of the Council and other interested bodies be held.

It was

VOTED: To refer to the same Committee the communications from Poland and Hungary, requesting that action be taken as soon as possible.

It was

VOTED: To instruct the General Secretary to prepare a suitable reply to the letter from the General Assembly of the

Presbyterian Church in the United States, submitting his reply to this Committee for its approval.

It was

VOTED: To request the churches to set aside the last Sunday in November as Universal Bible Sunday.

It was

VOTED: That we approve the general idea of developing the American Interdenominational Church in Paris as indicated by the letter from Dr. Goodrich, without special reference to the budget.

It was

VOTED: To refer the matter of denominational apportionments to the Finance Committee with power to carry out the instructions of the Executive Committee.

It was

VOTED: To refer the communication entitled "The Amnesty Plea" and the resolution relative to conscientious objectors to the Commission on the Church and Social Service for consideration, to report back to this Committee.

It was

VOTED: To refer the memorial from the Central Conference of American Rabbis to the Home Missions Council, for counsel and advice.

Respectfully submitted,

RIVINGTON D. LORD,
Recording Secretary.

Annual Reports of Commissions and Committees

COMMISSION ON INTERCHURCH FEDERATIONS

The officers of the Commission on Interchurch Federations have not presented their report since the organization of the Commission with a deeper sense of gratitude than today. This Commission was formed about the time of the beginning of the World War. During those trying years, work of this character was exceedingly difficult though its need was acknowledged on every side. Steady progress was made in the organization of new federations, but not rapid progress. The greatest gain to the federation movement during these terrible years was the fact that certain federations such as the one in Cleveland, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Atlanta, Louisville, Indianapolis, and others, were continuously successful in carrying out plans of co-operative work. These federations presented an unanswerable argument for the federation plan.

During this time the Commission was constantly studying the work of these federations utilizing the literature published by them and creating new literature. The most notable publication was the "Manual of Interchurch Work," which was produced by the Commission reporting at the Pittsburgh Conference on "Principles and Methods of Interchurch Work," held in Pittsburgh, October, 1917. The Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Fred B. Smith, and the Executive Secretary have been engaged constantly in campaigns of education and inspiration. Since the signing of the armistice the wisdom of keeping steadily at work has been made evident.

The last twelve months have marked the greatest development of any similar period in the history of the movement. The Executive Secretary has conducted campaigns for the organization and financing of federations in the following cities: Rochester, N. Y., Allentown, Pa., Harrisburg, Pa., Newark, N. J., Baltimore, Md., Worcester, Mass., Columbus, Ohio, the San Francisco Bay District, Portland, Oregon, Seattle, Wash.

He has assisted in financial campaigns in Los Angeles, Cal., Philadelphia, Pa., Chicago, Ill., Boston, Mass., Hartford, Conn., and in the States of Pennsylvania and Connecticut. He has also assisted in the organization of the Ohio State

Federation. In most of these campaigns provision has been made for the budget for two years. The total of these budgets amounts to over \$240,000.00.

The Commission on Interchurch Federations has contributed the services of the secretary to the cities and the states which have been named. These cities and states have for the most part met the expenses of the campaign, reimbursing the Commission for travel and hotel expenses. Friends have been made in some of these cities who in the years to come will help the Commission through generous contributions. The refunds which have been received from these cities have not only helped in bearing the expense of the Commission, but have been evidence of the appreciation on the part of these cities of the service rendered by the Commission.

This work was made possible through the generous response of business men to appeals made by Mr. Smith. The budget of the Commission has been kept at the lowest point possible, and there has never been a deficit.

The greatest difficulty has not been the securing of money, but the securing of men to be executive secretaries. In all cases the officers of the federations have been willing to wait for even six months in order that the right man might be selected. The financial campaign for Baltimore connected with the organization of that federation was carried on in March of this year. The secretary was secured in the autumn and has taken up the work the first of December. Success has followed this policy. The time has come when some of our Theological Seminaries should make definite plans for developing leaders for these most important positions. There is no type of religious work which offers greater opportunities or makes severer demands on a man.

At the present time five State Federations of Churches, namely: California, Connecticut, Indiana, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania have executive secretaries. A strong federation has been organized in Ohio and a capable committee is in search of an executive secretary for that state.

Twenty-five city federations employ secretaries who give their full time to the work. These cities are as follows: Sacramento, Cal., Bridgeport, Conn., Atlanta, Ga., Chicago, Ill., Indianapolis, Ind., Louisville, Ky., Baltimore, Md., Worcester, Mass., Detroit, Mich., Duluth, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Newark, N. J., Buffalo, Rochester, and New York, N. Y., Columbus, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Akron, Ohio; Portland, Oregon, Erie, Allentown and Pittsburgh, Pa., and Seattle, Wash.

Six city federations employ secretaries for part time, combining the secretaryship with the secretaryship of the Sunday School Association, Young Men's Christian Association, or

with the pastorate. These cities are: Philadelphia, Pa., Gary, Ind., Richmond, Ind., Kansas City, Mo., Youngstown, Ohio, Milwaukee, Wis., and Dayton, Ohio. Dayton is now conducting a financial campaign that a secretary may be employed for full time. Los Angeles, Cal., and Portland, Maine, employ women as office secretaries. Los Angeles hopes soon to have a full-time executive secretary. San Francisco, Cal., Boston, Mass., Toledo, Ohio, Norfolk, Va., have strong federations and hope within a short time to secure capable executive secretaries. Harrisburg, Pa., and Hartford, Conn., have the part-time service of the State Secretaries of the respective States, Pennsylvania and Connecticut. In all there are thirty-five city federations and five state federations having or about to secure employed secretaries.

In the organization of the city federations during the past year splendid assistance has been given by the Extension Secretaries of the City Missionary Societies. This co-operation was most notable in the city of Seattle. This federation was organized during the summer. The organization meeting took place in the month of August. Some of the clergymen were away at that time, but most of the influential laymen were at home. The City Missionary secretaries of Seattle so planned their work as to give splendid assistance. For some years it has been the policy of this Commission to follow very carefully the denominational lines in the building up of a federation. The foundation policy has always been to use the machinery which already exists. The splendid meeting in Seattle which resulted in the organization of the Federation and the working out of the financial plan was a remarkable success because each of the denominational secretaries used all of the denominational organization to make the meeting a great success. The same co-operation was manifested in the campaign in the city of Boston. Testimony is also gladly given to the splendid assistance rendered by the officers of the Young Men's Christian Association in the cities where federations have been formed. Most notable was this co-operation in the city of Baltimore. It is a suggestive fact that just before beginning the work of organization in this city the Religious Work Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, Mr. Carlton Harrison, had revised the mailing list of pastors of churches in Baltimore. This list had not been revised for two years. In making that revision it was necessary to throw away over two hundred stencils. This bears out the common belief that the average length of the pastorate is somewhat less than three years. In Portland, Oregon, the co-operation of the officers in the Y. M. C. A. was of untold value; so in other cities. As one of the cardinal principles of federation is "*CO-ORDINA-*

TION," not "DUPLICATION," such assistance means permanency for the federation.

In the month of September in co-operation with the officers of the Council of Executive Secretaries, the Secretary of the Commission held a three-day conference on the "Principles and Methods of Federation Work" in the city of Pittsburgh. The secretaries and officers who attended this conference were the guests of the Church Peace Union. Rev. Linley V. Gordon, Associate Secretary of the Church Peace Union, not only proved to be an excellent host, but a helpful participant in the discussion. The Council accepted the invitation of Secretary E. R. Wright, of Cleveland, to meet in Cleveland early in June, 1920. The Executive Committee of this Council, chosen at this meeting, consists of Secretary Charles R. Zahniser, Pittsburgh, Pa., President; Secretary W. S. Lockhart, Louisville, Ky., Secretary and Treasurer; Secretary E. R. Wright, Cleveland, Ohio, Secretary Calvin McLeod Smith of Buffalo, N. Y., and the Secretary of the Commission, Rev. Roy B. Guild. To the new secretaries this conference was of incalculable value, as the discussion had to do with ways and means. The more experienced secretaries opened the discussions on the different phases of work by answering three questions, "What did you do?" "How did you do it?" and "What was the result?" The promotion of this work is no longer based on theory, but on practice. Each year the program is more severely tested and at the same time greatly enlarged. While all this discussion was of great value, possibly the greatest benefit coming from the conference was the development of the *esprit de corps* which is binding these men together throughout the United States. With over forty men now employed as secretaries, this new Religious Order will be a permanent factor in the religious life of America. The conference is practically extended throughout the year by the constant interchange on the part of the secretaries of plans of work, reports and new publications.

One of the topics of discussion of special interest to the Commission was the relation of the State and Local Federations to the Federal Council. These secretaries expressed the desire that the Executive Committee of the Council of Secretaries recommend to the Commission on Interchurch Federations some plan by which financial assistance be given to the Commission and recommend to the Commission some plan by which the constituency of this Commission will be found in the federation. One of the most delightful experiences in the conference was the spontaneous and cordial pledge of support on the part of the secretaries to the present efforts that are being made by your officers to establish and finance city and

State Federations. The spirit of sincere fellowship manifested during these three strenuous days is prophetic of the days to come.

With the standardization of the work of the established federations there has come a certain standardization of the methods that bring the best results in developing new federations and in securing necessary funds. This makes it possible to extend this type of work more rapidly. The Secretary of the Commission cannot singlehanded meet the present opportunities. Plans must be devised by which he can have assistance in attending to the many details, the careful attention to which means success or failure. The Commission can through such assistance secure capable secretaries, giving them splendid training.

At the last meeting of the Committee of Direction of the Commission on Interchurch Federations the officers were instructed to prepare plans for a convention on federation work similar to the one held in Pittsburgh in 1917. It was recommended that this conference be held in connection with the meeting of the Executive Secretaries in Cleveland in June, 1920. A committee will be appointed which will make the plans for this conference. This will make it possible more adequately to meet the great opportunities for co-operative work which are now before the Commission.

The Chairman of the Commission during the past year has devoted a great deal of time to the Interchurch World Movement, serving with the leaders in that movement in many ways. Through this relationship with this great movement, Mr. Smith has been able to help develop the relationship which now exists between the Interchurch World Movement and the Federal Council, and especially the Commission on Interchurch Federations. Inasmuch as this movement is building up strong committees in states and in cities not having federations, there was danger of misunderstanding and serious confusion. This has been avoided. By a very clear and definite agreement, the Interchurch World Movement functions through the existing federation where such exists and where they have executive secretaries. Likewise, the officers of the Interchurch World Movement have co-operated most cordially in the development of new federations and will continue to do so in the coming year. The permanent success of the work of the State and Local Interchurch Movement Committees depends upon the ability of these committees to secure self-support locally. One of the most difficult problems will be the securing of this support for work which was initiated with funds secured elsewhere. The officers of this Commission must in every way help at this point.

In view of the fact that the Interchurch World Movement does not seek to establish federations, the responsibility of this Commission, as well as the opportunity, is all the greater.

For some time this Commission has planned to hold a conference of the leaders of organizations engaged in community tasks. There is great need of such a conference, as there are now so many organizations seeking to perform these tasks. The very movement that was started to simplify the community program has by its multiplicity complicated it. There is today a great deal of duplication in organization and effort. This is not the time to have such a conference, but the Commission should hold itself in readiness to co-operate with others in carrying out such a plan in the not distant future.

It is interesting to note that the plans of the city federations are being taken to other countries. Over a year ago at the request of Mr. John W. Nipps, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., of Tientsin, China, copies of the Manual of Interchurch Work, the literature published by the Commission and literature published by different federations were sent to Tientsin. There has been the gradual development of the Interchurch Organization in that city, or rather, the progress has been made with the interest in the Interchurch World Movement. In a letter recently received from Mr. Nipps he reports the progress that is being made in that city.

Another communication from Brisbane, Australia, brings the constitution of the city federation formed in that city. One year ago Mr. William Gillanders participated in the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Federal Council held at Atlantic City. He was most enthusiastic in regard to this work, conferred with all those who had any suggestions to give, took with him the literature of this Commission and became a promoter of the idea in Australia. He is now the National Secretary of the Movement in that country. Mr. Fred B. Smith has promised Mr. Gillanders and the associates that, if possible, within a year he will visit Australia as well as other countries in the interest of the federation program.

The Rev. E. I. Hart of Montreal, co-operating with others, has been able to form a federation of churches in that city. Good progress has been made. It is the hope of Dr. Hart that in the near future a secretary may be employed in Montreal.

At the last meeting of the Committee of Direction, after conference with officers of the Federal Council, it was decided to reorganize the Commission on Interchurch Federations. With the increase in the number of federations, there has been created a very definite constituency for this Commission. It is the unanimous judgment of those who have been consulted that this Commission should be made up of representatives

of the federations, thus relating the work very definitely to those who are most vitally interested in the success of the plan. During the next month the officers of the Commission will seek to secure from federations the nominations of members of this Commission who can, according to the custom of the Federal Council, be appointed to the Commission by the President of the Federal Council. Members will also be found in cities not having federations, but in which there will in all probability be federations within the next year or two. It is hoped that the Commission thus reorganized may meet at the time of the Federation Convention in Cleveland in June, 1920, when plans will be presented by which this work can be more firmly, and, if possible, more rapidly established throughout the United States.

The report of the Commission on Interchurch Federations calls for approval of:

1. Plan to reorganize Commission by securing members by nominations from City and State Federations.
2. The plan to hold a federation convention in June or at other date if necessary, similar to the Pittsburgh Conference held in October, 1917.
3. The plan to take up with Theological Seminaries the question of giving instruction in cooperative Christian work.

ROY B. GUILD,
Executive Secretary.

COMMISSION ON EVANGELISM

It is a little over a year since the Commission on Evangelism began its work under the direction of the present officers. The policy which was announced by those officers a year ago has been energetically carried forward, and we are glad to feel at the end of a year's work that far more than we could have expected has been accomplished.

The conditions of the times have been such as to lay heavy responsibilities upon us. By the common consent of the entire Christian World, Evangelism is at the front. The condition of the Church, especially in the matters of membership and attendance, has been such as to cause great anxiety. The aftermath of the war was not such as we had expected. The Church confronted problems which were new and startling. The unrest which pervades society has shown itself very largely in a relaxed, even indifferent, Church life. The contributing causes were many, and altogether the Church has been put to the test in ways which she could not have anticipated. As the result of all this, the Church with united voice has sounded the evangelistic appeal.

After raising large sums of money for its work, it is boldly affirmed that the Church can only reach its real goal by a great deepening of spiritual life within its own borders and by bringing the Gospel to the personal choice of the millions who are outside its fold.

Our Commission, as representing the different denominational committees and commissions on Evangelism, has given its utmost aid to the churches in this supreme task. We have sounded the evangelistic note in the great conferences of nearly all the churches. We have done our best to encourage and support all the denominational agencies for spiritual work. Our Commission has had extended association with the representatives of the Interdenominational Association of Evangelists and other evangelists, and has put the churches who have desired their aid in touch with those who could meet their needs. We have been called upon for federated efforts in towns and cities, and in counties and states. On the invitation of the schools themselves our Secretary, Dr. Goodell, has addressed the theological schools at Princeton, Yale, Hartford, Boston University, Drew, Chicago University, Garrett, and many others, in addition to a large number of colleges and seminaries. He has spoken in twenty-one states and travelled more than 30,000 miles, in addition to doing the work of the home office. He has presented at the regular meetings of our Association full reports of our activities along all lines.

A large amount of inspirational literature has been sent free to all the churches, and we have been the clearing house for the plans and literature sent out by the denominations, so that we have been able to keep the churches in touch with what is being done by other denominations.

Perhaps the present situation can be best expressed in the report of our Executive Secretary which was submitted to the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, held December 10 to 12 in Baltimore.

Our Commission is committed to the policy of simultaneous evangelistic movements throughout the different counties of the several states of the country, as well as in the great cities.

In connection with Dr. Williams, the efficient State Federation Secretary of Indiana, we began a series of addresses and conferences the last of September covering many of the leading cities of Indiana. As the result of those meetings we helped to organize county-wide evangelistic work, which we hope will soon be state-wide. The latest reports are that Wayne County with fifty churches co-operating put on a series of gospel meetings from November 2 to 27, with very gracious results. Huntington and Carroll Counties have already called their ministers together and plans of work are under way. Allen County begins its campaign January 10. Grant, Newton and Delaware Counties will hold campaigns closing at Easter. The Chairman of the Federation of Wayne County says: "This is the greatest religious movement ever organized in this county." Secretary Williams says: "In Wayne County two churches, one a Methodist and the other a Friends, have united as one congregation. In Cartersburg a Methodist Church with 35 in the Sunday School united with a Baptist Church with an even smaller school—they now have as many as 130 in the Sunday School and regular preaching—all made permanent by an evangelistic meeting."

From Indiana we went to Massachusetts to co-operate with that indefatigable State Secretary, Dr. Root. The ministers of Boston and vicinity filled the Park Street Church at old Brimstone Corner. In addition to the Secretary, Dr. Root, Dr. Fagley and myself addressed the ministers in the morning and afternoon, and a mass meeting in the evening. Dr. Guild also spoke at the afternoon service. It was a great day. Nothing more thrilled me than to see that our Unitarian and Universalist friends had caught the evangelistic appeal. At the request of the President and Secretary of the Unitarian Ministers Association, I have agreed to address that Association on Evangelism the last Monday in January. I am sure this

word from Dr. Root will be of great interest to us all. He says:

"Rev. H. N. Saunderson, the Unitarian member of the Committee, has just called and told me about the plans of the new Laymen's League. He says that the League has purchased the 'Georgian' (a hotel in Park Square, which was remodelled a few years ago). Being put out of business by prohibition, they bought it for \$250,000, and are fitting it up as their headquarters.

"The chief feature will be an auditorium seating 1,000, where they plan to have popular *evangelistic* meetings to reach the unchurched. He is struck by the fact that these laymen say: 'We have made the mistake before of relying on social emphasis and business methods. Now we must strike the religious note.' The denomination also calls for intensive simultaneous effort in every pulpit November 30 to December 15, and again for 14 weeks in the new year."

Does not this sound like an echo of the Day of Pentecost? Similar meetings to those in Boston were held in Worcester, Lowell, Northampton, Pittsfield and other towns and cities.

Meetings are now planned for the state of Pennsylvania. The different denominations have been requested to name some man who will represent them in plans for a state-wide movement. I spoke at Harrisburg December 9 to the ministers of that city in the afternoon and to a general congregation in the evening—all looking toward simultaneous *evangelistic* work. At Lewistown, Pa., I addressed, a few weeks ago, a most enthusiastic company of laymen who have already on foot plans to cover the Counties of Mifflin and Juniata. At Allentown a week of inspirational services were held under the energetic leadership of Secretary Lilly, where we spoke each day.

A meeting of great significance was held November 25 in New York, at which the denominational secretaries of evangelism, representatives of the Federal Council Commission on Evangelism and representatives of the Interchurch World Movement were gathered (at a call sent out by the Secretary of our Commission and Dr. Doughty of the Interchurch World Movement Department of Spiritual Resources) to discuss how we might best unite the *evangelistic* forces of the country. The reports of the Secretaries of Evangelism for the different denominations made a showing of work already done little short of the miraculous. Synods, Presbyteries, Conferences, Districts, cities and towns have been covered by inspirational meetings, teaching conferences and retreats affecting in several cases the entire denomination and reaching millions of people with the call to prayer and preparation for a great *evangelistic* movement, which in many places has already begun. Among the secretaries to report were, for the Methodist Episcopal Church South, Dr. Goddard; for the United Presbyterian

Church, Dr. Edgar and Dr. Montgomery; for the Congregational Churches, Dr. Fagley; for the Methodist Episcopal Church, Dr. Dean; for the Reformed Church in the U. S., Dr. E. S. Bromer; for the Reformed Church in America, Dr. O. M. Voorhees; for the Baptist Churches, Dr. Stilwell; for the United Brethren Church, Dr. Brewbaker. Dr. Mahy had been asked to make a report for the Presbyterian Church, but was unavoidably detained. A telegram was read from Dr. W. A. Freemantle representing the Reformed Episcopal Church.

Statements were read by the Secretary of the Commission on Evangelism of the Federal Council and by Dr. Doughty of the Department of Spiritual Resources, outlining the plans which these organizations had developed.

The Committee on Findings recommended the constitution of a Central Committee, consisting of representatives of the different denominations and of the Federal Council and the Interchurch World Movement, of which the Secretary of the Commission on Evangelism should be Chairman,—this Central Committee to function as an advisory committee of the Department of Spiritual Resources of the Interchurch World Movement, so that as far as possible the movements of the churches might be unified and synchronized. It was a meeting which we believe will be of far-reaching effect in uniting the evangelistic forces of the country.

It will be readily seen that one of the most important matters which the Church has to consider is the federation of its evangelistic work; what arrangements can be made so that each denomination shall be perfectly free to carry on its denominational work and at the same time have a share in the general federated work which shall reach beyond denominational lines. We sometimes speak of denominations, and even of the Church itself, as being responsible for certain territories. Is it not true, as Wesley put it long ago, that the world is our parish? And is it not true that in any given place we must not only reach that constituency which lies nearest to our church, but also accept responsibility for the entire community and city. The function of our Commission is, as we have so often stated, to work with the organizations, committees, and departments of the churches, and to take up with them the simultaneous and federated program which shall unite all the religious forces.

It is early yet to say just what will be the result of the Interchurch World Movement in connection with the Federal Council and its various Commissions. It is to be hoped that some plan will be devised by which the fullest co-operation can be secured throughout the Church. The particular name which it may bear is a matter of secondary concern. Speaking now

entirely for myself, I will venture to say that I hope nothing will eliminate the word which nearly all the denominations have adopted for their committees under which to carry on the aggressive spiritual work of the Church. If in any case the name "evangelism" has been misconstrued instead of dropping it, let us show the world what it really means. It is a word which has been honored by the Church for almost two millenniums. It is a word which in the history of the Church has stood for its vitalizing. There was a time when a certain literary cult in England spoke slightly of what they were pleased to call "evangelicals," but today it is not necessary that anybody should undertake to defend that spirit. Even George Eliot long ago was quite willing to underwrite it, and if any one has lost his zeal for personal evangelism, let him read "Janet's Repentance." I hope our churches will keep somewhere either at the head of their Commission, or in the statement of its vital function, the good old word Evangelism. No other word of training or culture will take its place.

I had the pleasure of addressing a very large company of men at the Third World's Christian Citizenship Conference in Pittsburgh November 14 on the subject, "Reform and Evangelism." The morning session of that day in the Syria Mosque had been a conference on industrialism, with a report on capital and labor and addresses by representatives of many social creeds and cults. Much of it was admirable, but it was a succession of jangling voices and there were indictments piled on the table enough to send every last man to jail. The impression which it all made on my mind was that the world had got a job too big for its wits, that it needed a wisdom greater than its own little ken, that it was necessary to get hate and bitterness and selfishness out of the individual heart before you can get it out of the community, and to get an individual conscience warm and tender before you could get that social conscience about which so many are talking. The only one who can do that is He who lived the Golden Rule before He taught it and to whom labor and capital must both lift their hands for help.

Our Commission will throw every ounce of its strength into the support of the evangelistic work of the churches. It has been made happy by a closer spirit of fellowship with the splendid men who are secretaries of these denominational commissions or committees. They are men on fire with a great yearning. By the literature which has come from the hearts of the clearest thinkers and the most devout men among the churches, by the system of conferences and retreats which has been covering state conferences, annual conferences, synods, presbyteries, down to the individual churches where the workers have

gotten together seeking inspiration for their effort—through all these agencies the churches are being stimulated.

Evangelism is at the fore throughout the country. Secretaries recently appointed, like Dr. Stilwell for the Baptists, Dr. Fagley for the Congregationalists, Dr. Montgomery for the United Presbyterians, have come to join with burning hearts the goodly fellowship of men with kindred passion like Dr. Mahy among the Presbyterians, Dr. Dean among the Methodists, Dr. Goddard for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and a score of others like Dr. Schaeffer of the Reformed Church not technically secretaries of Evangelism, but at the same time inspiring their churches with an evangelistic spirit which is setting them aglow.

It is difficult to express in figures the returns of the work in the federated churches. Three or four may be cited as typical of many. At Pittsburgh 16,000 were received during the year on profession of faith; 9,000 of them during the six weeks preceding Easter. In Buffalo 4,500 members were added to co-operating churches in the United Church Campaign. Chicago reports from 247 churches 6,674 additions and says at least 20,000 new members were received during the period preceding Easter.

Last year was a period of great trial to the churches in the matter of lessening church rolls, but we believe that the record of next Easter will far surpass the record of the Church in any similar period in her history in this country. Ours is the Church of the Living God and we may well listen to His words who said, "*All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth. Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations; and lo I am with you alway.*" The feet that were wounded for our iniquities are mounting to the high places of the world's hope and the hand which was nailed to the cross is to wield the sceptre of universal dominion.

Respectfully submitted,

C. L. GOODELL,
Executive Secretary.

COMMISSION ON THE CHURCH AND SOCIAL SERVICE

Report of the Executive Secretary

Joint Committee on War Production Communities.

The Joint Committee, which was organized on July 15, 1918, had, at the close of 1918, surveyed 115 communities, 30 other communities having been visited during this time. The surveys had been classified, filed, abstracted, multigraphed and made available to the co-operating bodies, which included the Jewish Board for Welfare Work, the Y. M. C. A., the National Catholic War Council and the War Camp Community Service. In all, 21 persons, including the experienced surveyors of the mission boards, were employed in these studies.

The Liberty Churches which were established in seven ordnance reservations to meet the conditions revealed by the surveys, constituted a unique phase of the work of the churches during the war. The kind of community to which the Liberty Church ministered is now recognized as one of the many types of problems and opportunities calling the churches to federated action. The Liberty Churches did not go beyond the organization stage since, on account of the shortage of labor and material, it was necessary to house them in school or community buildings.

Even more important than the Liberty Churches, was the work done in permanent communities where war industries had been developed on a large scale. The churches in these communities were united into a sort of war council to take care of new residents. Existing churches were strengthened, new churches were projected and a co-operation with civic, social and governmental agencies was developed. During the life of the Joint Committee fourteen whole-time community organizers and twelve half-time organizers were employed.

Following a survey of logging camps in the Pacific Northwest by Reverend H. W. Pilot of the Baptist Board of Home Missions, the Executive Secretary, went to the coast in February of this year, to complete the study and to determine the kind of work that should be undertaken in that critical industrial field. His recommendations were accepted in principle and an effort was begun in July, to put them into operation.

It had been intended to disband the Joint Committee at the end of the war but the maintenance of the ordnance reservations and shipyards during demobilization, required its continuance until May 1st, 1919. The Joint Committee not only

did a large amount of actual work at moderate cost, but pioneered in important experimentation.

Co-operation with the Interchurch World Movement.

In the early summer of this year, the Executive Secretary drew up a general plan for the organization of a Department of Industrial Relations for the Interchurch World Movement. He was requested to assume the direction of a part of this work and by a referendum to the members of this Commission, the arrangement was ratified. The Department of Industrial Relations will, in the main, limit itself to investigation, research and educational work in relation to industrial problems and will leave to the mission boards specific local efforts by the churches in industrial fields. Two major divisions have been created, the one for research, headed by Mr. Robert Bruère of New York, the other for service, headed by the Executive Secretary of this Commission. An understanding has been reached whereby specific religious or ecclesiastical matters requiring study, will be referred to this Commission. Dr. Fred B. Fisher, Director of the Department, Mr. Bruère and the Executive Secretary constitute a cabinet for this Department.

In July the Executive Secretary went to Europe on a special mission for the Interchurch World Movement, to study industrial conditions in the allied countries. It may be worth while in this report, to set down some of the more significant observations made during this study.

The Secretary was privileged to attend the International Trade Union Congress in Amsterdam which was the first conference to include representatives of all the belligerent nations since the outbreak of the war. It early became necessary for the German delegation to express condemnation of what Germany had done in Belgium, especially to Belgian workingmen, before the Congress could proceed. This they did in a manner which satisfied the delegates from France and Belgium. The Congress, with the exception of the Americans and two syndicalist groups, was moderate socialist, but solidly against Bolshevism.

The left wing, or extreme, socialists constitute only an aggressive minority in each country with but the remotest likelihood of getting into power. In Germany socialization has not as yet gone far, and is mainly a political reorganization on democratic principles. In Russia itself, the Soviet Republic is being profoundly modified, and if left to itself it was the judgment of the German delegates that it would finally approximate the German position. Subsequent studies in Belgium, England and France confirmed these statements. Holland is almost solidly capitalistic because of the ownership of land in small

holdings, and because of the Dutch character. The churches in Holland are but in the beginnings of federated and socialized action.

Even in Scotland not over half of the miners' children are under religious instruction. The churches in Scotland are not organized with the idea of reaching working people. Mr. John Robertson said, "When the workers have won leisure and economic independence, they will degenerate if the higher spiritual interests are not attended to."

Belgium is in better condition than any of the war areas on the continent in spite of its losses. Belgium is a stable country with no likelihood of revolution that can be foreseen. The extremists are a small group led by the eccentric but able syndicalist, Joseph Jaquemotte. Organized labor is solidly moderate socialist, with three members in the cabinet. Belgian Catholicism is very strong in the coal mining region which extends from Liège to Mons and Ypres, where the miners have broken more completely with the Catholic church than in any other section of the Belgian population. They are attracted to Protestantism, and it is not only an opportunity but a duty to provide for them.

French Protestantism is numerically weak, approximately one million out of a population of forty million; the rest is solidly Roman Catholic or free thinking. The Protestants constitute an "intellectual aristocracy." They are as yet comparatively little socialized and have few important contacts with labor and with social and community movements. The congregations have limited parish organization and church work is done mainly by the pastors. Except for the work of such pastors as Paul Monod, Nikke and Bosc in Lille, and Elie Gounelle at Paris, the social work and school directed by Dr. Doumergue in Paris, and the writings of Dr. Wilfred Monod and Dr. Doumergue, the churches would be almost exclusively centers for worship and teaching. Those who have social vision are handicapped for lack of funds. It is apparent that the hope of French Protestantism is in a broadening of horizon, a coupling of its scholarly preeminence with the struggle for the new intellectual outlook, and a courageous and generous return of its ministry to the plain people. But France is a very sound and strong country. The people are energetic and thrifty, their love of children unsurpassed. Protestantism should strike hard at the liquor traffic, venereal diseases, the semi-gilded slavery of thousands of women who supplement their incomes by becoming mistresses, and the essential callousness of the indulgence of so many of the men.

The Secretary was privileged to be in England at the time of the railway strike, which seems to have been a god-send to

England. On the one side it lifted up the power of the people and their right to be considered in such conflicts; a new ethical ideal of the supremacy of the public welfare was established, and a new feeling of public solidarity. On the other hand, it was equally apparent that the right of the workers to fair dealing and to higher standards of living was pressed upon the public conscience and since the strike ended without deep bitterness, and with both sides gaining and losing, the good accomplished will be permanent. If thoroughly carried out, the Whitley Councils will further a real solution of the industrial conflict. Only a willingness on the part of employers and workers to act together will insure a whole-hearted carrying out of the great schemes.

The World Alliance Conference at the Hague was marked by manifestations of the greatest consideration by the delegates of the allied powers to those of Germany, Austria and Hungary, but there was a suppressed embarrassment until, in response to a letter from Dr. Wilfred Monod on behalf of the French Alliance, saying that it would be impossible for them to meet the Germans until they had expressed regrets for what their armies had done in Belgium, the matter came to an issue. The Germans admitted that Germany had committed a wrong in the violation of Belgium, and the German, Belgian and French delegates united in an agreement to stand together against war and against revenge.

Plans were drawn for a congress of church representatives from these countries to be held in the summer of 1920 and a strong movement was manifested towards national federation of churches in the different nations and towards a general federation for Europe. The Secretary held conferences with representatives of the various nations looking towards a conference in 1920 of social service representatives of the churches of these nations at a time just preceding or following the next World Alliance Congress. Representatives of the proposed American-Canadian Committee on Social Service who had met in London in connection with the Brotherhood Movement, conferred on the same subject.

Committee on Social Hygiene.

During the war the Executive Secretary was frequently in conference with representatives of the United States Public Health Service, looking toward co-operation by the churches in the new movement for the control of venereal diseases. Out of this work grew the Joint Committee on Social Hygiene with equal representation from this Commission and the General War-Time Commission of the Churches, under the Chairman-

ship of Rev. Paul Moore Strayer. The Executive Secretary of this Commission became Secretary of the Committee. At the final meeting of the General War-Time Commission the responsibility for social hygiene propaganda was assigned to this Commission and an appropriation of \$5,000 was voted for the continuance of the work already begun. Dr. Benjamin S. Winchester was engaged as Secretary on part time, pending the appointment of a permanent secretary.

Important conferences have been held with the Public Health Service and other religious and civic organizations looking toward the improvement of existing propaganda work, particularly with reference to social hygiene films. At the present time the Committee is undertaking to forward a legislative proposal providing that the male applicant for a marriage license shall furnish a certificate proving his freedom from venereal disease. The proposed law makes ample provision for adequate enforcement and if enacted in the various states, is expected to prove a strong deterrent to hasty marriages as well as a moral restraint and a corrective of disease. In the educational work necessary to accomplish these ends, the church will have a vital part.

American-Canadian Committee on Social Service.

The preliminary work looking toward the formation of a permanent Committee on Social Service representing American and Canadian churches, has been going forward steadily. The formation of the Department of Industrial Relations in the Interchurch World Movement has contributed to this end. It was purposed to hold a conference during the summer to prepare a definite program of work. This did not prove possible, but co-operation is going forward without formal organization. It is hoped that the church organizations for social service, in the United States and Canada, will operate virtually as one interchurch organization.

Enlarging the Contacts of the Commission.

The Committee of Direction voted to recommend to the Social Service Commission that the Secretarial Council be enlarged to include all duly elected denominational secretaries assigned to social service work. This action is in line with the movement inaugurated by the Committee of Fifteen to make the Commissions of the Federal Council more representative of denominational organization and to secure on the part of the latter a more ready response to their attempt at leadership.

Publications.

The following literature has been prepared during the year:

1. STATEMENT ON THE CHURCH AND SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION.

In March, 1919, the General Secretary requested the Committee of Direction of this Commission to prepare recommendations for a section on social problems to be submitted to the Committee on Message for the Cleveland Meeting for consideration in preparing its report for that meeting. The Committee of Direction requested the Executive Secretary and the Research Secretary to prepare materials and a first draft, and to report to a special meeting of the Committee of Direction acting as a Committee of the whole. Much care and consideration were given to the preparation of these recommendations and the "Statement on the Church and Social Reconstruction" was finally formulated by the Committee of Direction and taken to Cleveland, where it was gone over by the Committee of Fifteen. This Committee drew up a message of its own and passed a resolution recommending that the Administrative Committee authorize the issuance of our Statement under the seal of the Federal Council and commending it to the churches for study and use. After further conference and careful editing, the Statement was published in pamphlet form. It was also printed in the pamphlet containing the Labor Sunday Message.

2. LABOR SUNDAY MESSAGE.

The Labor Sunday Message was prepared by the Executive Secretary and the Research Secretary. A copy was sent to every Protestant minister in charge of a congregation in the United States. Communications were sent to each of the denominations asking them to assist in the financing of the Labor Sunday Message. The Message was printed in a pamphlet which included also the Statement on the Church and Social Reconstruction and the conclusions of the Twenty British Quaker Employers. In addition to being sent to the ministers of the country, the Labor Sunday Message was also sent to 400 church papers, 1,000 secretaries of church boards and the secular press of the nation. It was copied and commented on everywhere. Out of the 126,000 copies printed, 119,650 have been distributed. The cost of printing and mailing the Labor Sunday Message was \$3,937. Of this amount \$2,795 was received from denominational boards, the Y. W. C. A. and interested laymen.

3. THE CHURCH FORUM.

This pamphlet is being circulated.

4. REPORT ON STUDIES IN LOGGING CAMPS.

This report contains the findings of the Executive Secretary during the extended investigation referred to in this report.

5. REPORT ON LAWRENCE STRIKE.

This pamphlet, now in press, contains the results of a careful investigation and an effort to mediate in a serious industrial disturbance.

6. MINERS' STRIKE REPORT.

A brief summary of the findings of a careful investigation into the statistics of the mining industry and the history of the negotiations leading up to the present strike, was prepared and given to the press.

7. THE NEW SPIRIT IN INDUSTRY—F. Ernest Johnson.

This little volume has been used by the Interchurch World Movement and is finding its way into the hands of many preachers.

In addition to these publications, small pamphlets and circulars have been prepared for use by the Financial Department.

29,087 pieces of Social Service literature were sent out from Jan. 1 to Nov. 20, 1919.

2,100 copies of the Statement on the Church and Social Reconstruction were distributed.

119,650 copies of the Labor Sunday Message were distributed.

The total literature distributed amounts to approximately 114,087 pieces.

Co-operation with Other Agencies.

This co-operation has included the following organizations:

United States Employment Service
Woman's Trade Union League
American Association for Labor Legislation
National Social Unit Organization
Woman's Joint Legislative Conference
Young Women's Christian Association
Interchurch World Movement
Home Missions Council
Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook
National Conference of Social Work
Southern Sociological Congress

Report of the Research Secretary

The activities of the Research Department have been mainly in the field of industrial relations. A protracted investigation of the Lawrence textile workers' strike was made during the

spring and a report prepared which will be one of the standard pamphlet reports of the Commission. The Lawrence situation was, in many respects, typical, and the investigation gave the Commission interesting and valuable contacts.

Current labor movements throughout the world have been carefully studied and the Secretary prepared a small volume, "The New Spirit in Industry," for the use of ministers and others who desire to be informed concerning the major movements and tendencies in the labor world.

A pamphlet dictionary of industrial terms is now in process of preparation for the use of ministers and elementary students of labor problems.

The strike in the coal mining industry led to a careful investigation of conditions in the industry and of the negotiations leading up to the strike. The Secretary attended the Washington conference called by the Secretary of Labor, November 14th and 15th, for the purpose of negotiating an agreement. An extended report of this situation is being made ready for use as a source of industrial information.

The Secretary has been co-operating with the Committee on Industrial Relations of the Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook, both in conference and in the preparation of material for the report of that Committee.

A relationship has been established with the Research Division of the Industrial Relations Department of the Inter-church World Movement and an agreement has been entered into in regard to assignments in research in order to prevent duplication and to make the results available to all.

Original studies have been made in industrial establishments which have installed new experiments in democratic management.

A considerable amount of research went into the preparation of the statement on "The Church and Social Reconstruction" and the Labor Sunday Message on "Democracy in Industry."

An investigation was made into the extent of the development of church forums and a questionnaire conducted as to the success of these undertakings.

Rather extensive correspondence has been carried on and information secured in all departments of religious social work for persons desiring it.

Studies have been made of the religious and social uses of motion pictures and experiments were carried on during the winter, by the Secretary, in a local church. It is now contemplated to set up a Committee for the purpose of reviewing films designed for church use and making specific recommendations as to their adaptability.

The Secretary has attended a number of conferences and

has made addresses before groups of ministers, college students, Y. M. C. A. classes and elsewhere.

The exhibit which is being shown in connection with this meeting was recently prepared in order to picture the general work of the Commission on the Church and Social Service.

A Committee on Research has been created by the Committee of Direction, to make extensive plans for researches by the Department. An assistant research worker has been secured who is just commencing her duties. The plan for the future calls for researches in the field of routine social work by the churches and in the field of industrial relations from the ethical point of view. The aim of the Department is not to make technical researches save as may occasionally be found desirable, but to study the social service machinery of the church, evaluate its functioning and prepare literature for the guidance of ministers and social workers in the social field; to study the social implications of Christianity from a Biblical and historical point of view and make the results accessible to religious educators; to study the ethical phases of social and industrial problems and make it possible for the church to function in the betterment of social conditions.

Financial Department

The necessity for a Financial Secretary became apparent. An investigation was made of the financial methods of various organizations. A conference was held by the secretaries, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Kimball and Mr. Charles S. Ward. It was recommended that a mailing campaign supplemented by personal visitation be conducted and a financial secretary be employed to devote himself to the campaign and to the development of a permanent financial support. Mr. C. L. Burnet was engaged as financial secretary for six months with the understanding that if the work proved successful the department would be made permanent. At the request of Dr. Macfarland, Mr. Burnet has inaugurated for the Federal Council as a whole, a campaign similar to the one now in operation for the Social Service Commission.

WORTH M. TIPPY,
Executive Secretary.

COMMISSION ON TEMPERANCE

The Commission has continued its work during the year under the name of the National Temperance Society and Commission on Temperance of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and under the same joint arrangement as previously with the original National Temperance Society and Publication House.

The National Temperance Society and Publication House continues its legal existence, with its funds in the care of three trustees, their income being applied to the work of the Commission under the direction of the Joint Executive Committee.

The administrative work for most of the year has been carried on by Dr. Macfarland as acting Executive Secretary, and Miss Annie E. Oldrey as Office Director. Rev. James Empringham was elected Executive Secretary but found himself unable to continue that service. Rev. Jasper T. Moses has served as the editor of the *National Advocate*.

The three monthly periodicals have been continued—*The National Advocate* for the adults, *The Youth's Temperance Banner* for young people, and *The Water Lily* for children.

The Strengthen America Campaign has been continued through the distribution of its posters and other literature, which were used especially during the various prohibition campaigns.

Various resolutions have been passed from time to time and conveyed to the authorities, especially urging that the full intent of the prohibition enactments be observed.

The usual constant distribution of posters, leaflets, booklets, pledge rolls and temperance periodicals has been carried on throughout the year.

Denominational Temperance Agencies

This has been a specially active year for the temperance boards of the constituent bodies of the Federal Council, as indicated by their annual reports.

The United Committee on War Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy, initiated by the Federal Council, has continued its work during the year among the soldiers and sailors, both in this country and across the sea.

This Committee has presented the following report:

"The one reason for the United Committee was to prepare and give anti-alcohol education to the soldiers and sailors. The past year has marked the high tide and also the low ebb of the activities of this Committee.

"Early in January it became possible for the Committee's work to be extended to the men overseas, thus adding a large field of opportunity to that already occupied in this country.

"The overseas program was under the immediate direction of Mr. Arthur E. Whitney, while Mr. Harry S. Warner served as Executive Secretary in the New York office. From March 1st to August 15th the work overseas was in full operation. Twenty-two stereomotorgraphs with slides, several animated cartoons, twenty special cabinet exhibitors for display of slides, posters, etc., made up the physical equipment of the overseas department. In addition to this the following were used as speakers for periods of from one to four months each: Dr. Daniel A. Poling, Chairman of the Committee; Dr. D. Leigh Colvin, Treasurer of the Committee; Elwood Perisho, President of South Dakota State College; Rev. Harley H. Gill, Oliver W. Stewart and Ex-Governor Hanly. The combined attendance at meetings addressed by these men was far above 200,000. Special emphasis was made in each form of activity in the large areas such as Paris, LeMans, Brest, St. Nazaire, and the Army of Occupation.

"The program of education was continued in all the camps at home, and very greatly increased in the camps near debarkation points. One hundred new cabinet exhibitors were provided for this work in the New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Newport News Districts, in addition to the stereomotorgraphs, posters, etc., already there.

"The Committee had a two-fold purpose in its campaign during the year. To provide authentic, scientific anti-alcohol education for the men in service and to answer the big question to some of them, "Why America Went Dry 'For Keeps'." Altogether we have had in operation 49 stereomotorgraphs, 127 cabinet exhibitors, thousands of slides for movie machines, 40,000 posters and speakers whose aggregate time was over fifteen months.

"The work of the Committee is rapidly being closed up due to the almost entire demobilization of the army. By the time of the Committee meeting in Washington in January, all work except in several permanent posts will be discontinued. Recommendations will be made in January that certain other organizations continue a few special points of operation. The Committee expects to close without any debt.

"A complete report showing the entire activity of the United Committee will be published early in the year.

"V. L. PHILLIPS,

"Financial Secretary."

Financial

By mutual arrangement, the funds for the work of the Commission have been contributed jointly, consisting of the income from the invested funds of the National Temperance Society and Publication House, contributions for the general work of the National Temperance Society and Commission on Temperance, special contributions for the Strengthen America Campaign and other income from the subscribers to the papers and other literature.

The understanding was that the Federal Council should

contribute an equal amount with that supplied through the funds of the National Temperance Society. As a matter of fact, owing to some complications in the invested funds of the National Temperance Society and Publication House and owing to the fact that the original subscribers' list to the National Temperance Society and Publication House had decreased, it has been necessary for the Federal Council and the Commission on Temperance to supply the major portion of the funds for the joint work.

During the year 1918, for example, the total expenses of the National Temperance Society and Commission on Temperance were about \$36,000.

Of this amount, about \$6,000 came from the invested funds and the income of the invested funds of the National Temperance Society and Publication House; about \$5,500 came from contributions partly made up from original subscribers to the National Temperance Society and Publication House and partly from the constituent subscribers of the Federal Council. About \$19,500 came through the Federal Council for the Strengthen America Campaign. In addition to this, the central treasury of the Federal Council furnished about \$3,000 to make up the amount necessary to complete the Campaign.

While, therefore, the National Temperance Society and Publication House has not found it possible to supply a share equal to the Federal Council, especially in view of the expense of the Strengthen America Campaign, the Federal Council resources were sufficient to make up most of the balance, leaving a moderate deficit at the beginning of the year.

During the past two years the two constituencies have really become merged so that, with the exception of the income of invested funds, the resources are more or less common and cannot be distinguished.

Record should be made of the death of Mr. A. A. Robbins in May. Mr. Robbins, who was in his eighty-second year, was one of the founders of the original National Temperance Society and Publication House and was the oldest member of its Board of Managers. His zeal and service never failed, and up to the last hour of his life he constantly manifested his deep interest in the cause of temperance and in the organization which he had helped to found. Mr. Robbins has left a substantial sum which, upon the death of Mrs. Robbins, will come to the invested funds of the Society for its important work.

It must be plain to all friends of temperance that at the present time, an educational temperance campaign is necessary

to safeguard the victory of national prohibition, to strengthen public sentiment in the enforcement of laws, and, as well, to inform vast numbers of the sound reasons for total abstinence. This educational work is especially important in our large cities.

Your Commission believes it can greatly aid, because it can work through the existing City Church Federations and various community organizations. It purposes to continue the Strengthen America Campaign, and to co-operate in every way possible with all existing temperance organizations.

The Committee suggests that it would be well to call upon the temperance agencies of the constituent Churches to co-operate even more fully than heretofore with the National Temperance Society and the Commission on Temperance, in order to create a sound public sentiment throughout the Nation, and do a more definite work outside the membership of the Churches.

Both in the ranks of labor and in high social circles, the value and importance of national prohibition and the advantages of total abstinence from the standpoint of health, efficiency, childhood, parenthood and morals, should be enforced. This can best be done by united effort.

Respectfully submitted,

CARL E. MILLIKEN,
*Chairman of the Commission
on Temperance,*

RUFUS W. MILLER,
Chairman of the Joint Committee.

COMMISSION ON THE CHURCH AND COUNTRY LIFE

The outstanding event of the year in the field of church and country life has been the surveys of the Interchurch World Movement, directed by the officers of this Commission. The rural church forces are absolutely a unit in pushing this great enterprise to a successful conclusion, and both the Commission and the membership of the Rural Fields Committee of the Home Missions Council are co-operating under a united leadership to the limit.

The Commission has had, however, certain specific tasks that have not fallen within the scope of the Interchurch World Movement. One of these is publication. A most important book has been issued in Field Secretary Charles O. Gill's "Six Thousand Country Churches." This volume, long awaited, contains the result of the Ohio State-wide survey taken by the Commission in 1914-1916. This survey followed the general lines laid down in the previous surveys of about one-third of the counties in Ohio made by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions under the leadership of Dr. Warren H. Wilson, Mr. Ralph Felton and Mr. H. N. Morse. It is safe to say that the results obtained in this study are largely responsible for the scope and breadth of the Interchurch National Rural Survey. A second publication is in process of preparation, a revision of "The Function, Platform and Policy for the Country Church." This will now contain a bibliography and specific instance of good work done under each of the ten headings of knowledge, religious education, community service, inter-church co-operation, etc.

Correspondence is constantly being carried on with country churches that desire advice and help. The Commission has become a constituent member of the National Board of Farm Organizations and has represented the evangelical bodies at conferences called at the instance of the National Country Life Association and by the Federal Department of Agriculture of these agencies which function socially in the open country.

The future is bright for the country church, but from the organizational standpoint, there are problems involved. The co-ordination of agencies from the church point of view should, however, be just as easy after the Interchurch campaign as before, in view of the absolute unity of the rural church forces at the present time.

GIFFORD PINCHOT, *Chairman.*

EDMUND DE S. BRUNNER,
Executive Secretary,

COMMISSION ON CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

At a special meeting of the Commission on Christian Education held in connection with the meeting of the Executive Committee at Atlantic City, in December, 1918, steps were taken to reconstitute the Commission, making its membership consist of direct representatives of the official interdenominational agencies at work in the field of religious education and of other more or less closely affiliated bodies. It was anticipated that the policies of the Commission would thus be brought under the immediate control of the denominations themselves.

At this meeting it was also voted to take steps toward the calling of a general Convocation on Religious Education, in the hope of bringing together those concerned in the various aspects of religious education to consider their common task in the light of the present situation. It was felt that we had come upon an opportune moment for appraising and evaluating the whole educational enterprise.

Upon the adjournment of this meeting the Commission accordingly proceeded to perfect its organization. Dr. John H. Finley consented to serve as the Chairman of the Commission, Prof. William Adams Brown accepted temporarily the position of Chairman of the Executive Committee, with the present writer acting as Executive Secretary. Almost at once, however, the Chairman, Dr. Finley, was called away to Palestine and the absorption of the other officers in other duties which were urgently pressing delayed somewhat at the very start the carrying out of the proposed plans.

Meanwhile, the Interchurch World Movement began to gather headway, and it was soon evident that a comprehensive Survey was a part of the plan of the Movement. Inasmuch as such a Survey was contemplated by the Commission as a necessary preliminary to the Convocation, it seemed clearly the part of wisdom not to undertake this Survey at the risk of duplicating what the Interchurch Movement had in mind. There seemed to be every reason to believe that the results of the Survey as obtained by the Movement would be equally available for the purposes of the Commission.

The Commission therefore has occupied itself during the year with such activities of a more or less casual and routine nature as were required from time to time. Toward the end of the summer other duties demanded the attention of Dr. Brown and he resigned the Chairmanship of the Executive Committee. Early in the autumn arrangements were made

whereby the acting Secretary was provided with office facilities enabling him to attend to the correspondence of the Commission. At present, however, he is able to give very little time to these duties, being engaged in organizing one of the Surveys of the Interchurch World Movement.

As has been frequently pointed out, the Federal Council's relation to the Work of Christian Education is altogether peculiar. In this particular field there is not one, but a group of highly specialized organizations, created by the denominations, each dealing with a special phase of education, some of these being already federated among themselves. And yet, there is no one recognized agency which can serve as a common denominator or clearing-house for them all, providing the necessary machinery for mutual counsel, unification and co-ordination of policies and programs and adjustment of organization.

Moreover, it happens not infrequently that these interdenominational or affiliated agencies cover very much the same ground and, in a measure at least, duplicate each other's work. There is urgent need for closer amalgamation of such agencies. During the past year a notable attempt has been made, on the part of the International Sunday School Association and the Sunday School Council, to come into more intimate working relations, but plans have not yet been wholly completed. But even were this accomplished the field covered by these organizations jointly would by no means be the whole field of religious education. Other powerful organizations are operating upon the same age-groups while other fields of education lie wholly outside their combined scope—yet needing co-ordination with these and with each other. It is doubtful whether these agencies, strong as they are, possess within themselves either the initiative or the capacity for working out spontaneously the necessary machinery for unifying the whole educational enterprise.

Again, the various Commissions of the Federal Council itself have a very vital interest in educational programs. The Commission on Evangelism, the Commission on the Church and Social Service, the Commission on Interchurch Federations—indeed most of the Commissions must make use of the educational method. If the Council had a strong Commission on Education, this Commission could render invaluable service to the other Commissions, putting these in touch through frequent consultations with existing denominational agencies through which the work of these Commissions could be greatly facilitated and furthered. During the past year such inter-commission conferences have been increasingly frequent and it is already evident that a well-equipped Commission on Christian

Education could prove itself indispensable to all the work of the Council.

It may be that the need of such a permanent agency as the Council's Commission on Christian Education is questioned by some. There may be those who doubt the necessity for any co-ordinating agency. Others may challenge the wisdom of creating another agency for the sake of reducing embarrassments arising from what is now complained of as an overplus of organizations. These are legitimate matters of debate and should be thoroughly discussed.

But if we are finally persuaded that some such agency with a co-ordinating function is needed, then no time should be lost in putting this Commission in shape to do business. It should be provided as soon as possible with an executive secretary on full time, with a salary commensurate with the salary received by other secretaries of the Federal Council occupying similar positions. He should have ample office facilities and office assistance sufficient to attend to such details as might arise during his absence.

It is not likely that the Commission on Christian Education, even if provided with abundant facilities, would make any spectacular rise into prominence. Indeed, in much of its service it must always remain inconspicuous and self-effacing. Time would be required for promoting personal acquaintance and building up mutual understandings with those in charge of a score or more of great national educational agencies. But the value of such work by a well-organized Commission, through its quiet influence and helpful suggestion, would be altogether out of proportion to such results as might be easily tabulated.

In view of the urgent need for co-ordinating and unifying all the educational activities of the churches, and of the Federated Council itself, and

In view of the fact that no other agency exists for rendering this service, it is

Recommended:

1. That the Federal Council take immediate steps to enable the Commission on Christian Education to function actively, providing it with a permanent secretary, office staff and adequate budget; and,
2. That the Commission as thus constituted undertake at once to perfect its relationships with interdenominational and affiliated agencies concerned with Christian education; and,
3. That the Commission, as rapidly as possible, proceed with its plans for studying the teaching work of the churches in its entirety and devising methods for securing greater efficiency through mutual understanding and closer cooperation.

BENJAMIN S. WINCHESTER,
Acting Secretary.

COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE AND GOODWILL

The work of this Commission during the period of the war has been carried on very largely through the National Committee on the Churches and the Moral Aims of the War which represented The Church Peace Union, the World Alliance and this Commission.

Plans are now under way for co-ordinating the work and expanding it so that the present year will be one of more activity and a definite responsibility will be laid upon the members of this Commission. This report gives a summary of what has been accomplished during the year.

Work at Home.

1. For twelve months we have been pushing a vigorous literature campaign. Early in the fall a Study Discussion Outline on the League of Nations was prepared and distributed to 100,000 ministers. Churches, colleges, universities, libraries, and occasionally clubs, have written urging us to send them the pamphlet. Requests are still coming in. This season of the year, high schools are holding debates on up-to-date questions. The League of Nations is being considered, and many of the schools look to us to supply them with material. Thousands of communities have used the Outline as a guide to their study of the subject.

2. We have repeatedly urged all the members of the churches to write strongly worded letters to their senators, urging them to take a stand in favor of the ratification of the League Covenant, to urge their friends to write to their Senators, and for the local World Alliance to send a strong resolution to the senators, and to Mr. Lodge, the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

3. Three resolutions have gone from The Church Peace Union and the World Alliance to Congress.

4. The resolutions passed by the various national assemblies and the churches were secured and framed into a single group, and sent to Congress with a covering letter. Many replies were received from the senators. These resolutions were sent to the press and had good notice.

5. The local federations of the churches were urged to assist in the organization of the ratification meetings held under the auspices of the League to Enforce Peace.

6. A prayer on the League of Nations was prepared and

distributed among the preachers of the country. This prayer was read from the pulpits of many churches.

7. We secured the endorsement of the leading ecclesiastical dignitaries of this country to the declaration and resolutions framed by the Federal Council on the League of Nations and presented them personally to the President in Paris.

8. This Commission took part in an additional campaign conducted by the National Committee on the Churches and the Moral Aims of the War. This campaign covered the following states:

Maine	Minnesota
New Hampshire	North Dakota
Vermont	South Dakota
Massachusetts	Kansas
Rhode Island	Nebraska
Connecticut	New York
Pennsylvania	Delaware
New Jersey	Ohio
Illinois	Wisconsin
Missouri	Iowa

Three men were secured to go through these states in order to confer with ministerial groups and with local newspapers on the question of the Covenant ratification.

9. An urgent letter was addressed to 80,000 ministers enclosing:

- (a) An official statement made by the denomination to which the clergyman belonged.
- (b) Resolutions passed by the Federal Council of Churches.
- (c) A copy of Dr. Frank Crane's article on the A B C of the League of Nations.
- (d) A returned stamped post card as follows:

"I am in favor of a League of Nations, and hereby give you permission to sign my name to a petition that is to be presented to the Senate which reads as follows:

"We, the undersigned clergymen, urge the Senate of the United States to ratify the Paris Peace Treaty embodying the League of Nations Covenant at the earliest possible date without amendments or such reservations as would require resubmission of the Treaty to the Peace Conference and Germany."

Signed

Church

Address

Date

To this request 16,125 men answered favorably, and only 805 unfavorably. Of the 805 most were not opposed to a League of Nations, but were not quite sure as to the present

covenant. The favorable replies were grouped into a monster petition and sent to Vice-President Marshall, who presented them to the Senate.

This petition was read into the Congressional Record and leaders in Washington say that it created a deep impression. The favorable replies from each denomination are tabulated as follows:

Methodist Episcopal	3,808	
Congregational	1,399	
Federated Churches	50	
Methodist	211	
Presbyterian	2,409	
Lutheran	644	
Baptist	1,784	
Christian (Disciples of Christ).....	1,163	
Roman Catholic	314	
Jewish	121	
Universalist	138	
Unitarian	125	
Episcopal	516	
Protestant Episcopal	295	
United Brethren in Christ.....	321	
Miscellaneous	1,162	
	<hr/>	14,450
Opposed to League of Nations.....		805
Since sending petition to Washington, D. C., October 16, 1919, we have received signed cards which came too late to be included in the first petition, but which we may include in a supplementary petition. Of these.....		859
were in favor of a League of Nations and... were opposed.		11
Total received		16,125

The states leading in number were:

New York	1,507
Pennsylvania	1,377
Illinois	945
Ohio	900
Massachusetts	800
California	700
Iowa	656

Favorable replies are still coming in.

Here you have the voice of one great *bloc* made up of leading ministers from every state in the Union and representing virtually every sect, asserting that the Paris Peace Treaty, embodying the League of Nations Covenant, should be ratified promptly. It is not true that the preachers of America are avoiding this great issue. It is not ignored by priests, rabbis or ministers. They are not passing it by. The great majority of them are responding to it and using their influence in order that the treaty may not be defeated.

In addition to our literature campaign, we have kept up a

speaking propaganda in the country. Dr. Lynch has spoken almost daily; Dr. Atkinson, Dr. Gulick and Mr. Gordon have spoken continually on the subject. Scores of other speakers have been used. Forums, churches, colleges and high schools have written to us continually during the year to supply them with speakers. Two series of lectures on the subject have been delivered at the Young Men's Christian Associations in New York City.

10. The Associate Secretary at the request of the World Alliance and The Church Peace Union recently made a visit under the auspices of the National Committee on the Churches and the Moral Aims of the War to thirty cities of the Middle West. His itinerary included Trenton, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Baltimore, Frederick, Hagerstown, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Sedalia, Fort Scott, Parsons, Kansas City, Omaha, Lincoln, Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Mitchell, Aberdeen, Jamestown, Bismarck, Fargo, Crookston, Duluth, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Chicago, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Binghamton and Albany.

In every city he found preachers at the head of organizations working for the success of this high political and moral ideal.

In Kansas City there is Burris Jenkins, preacher of the Linwood Avenue Christian Church. By day and night throughout the great state he may be found unfolding to various bodies of Kansans the need of a League and interpreting to them the articles of the present Covenant. Dr. Jenkins also owns one of the leading papers of the city, and there is never a day or a single edition of the many editions of this paper issued during the day that does not have an editorial or some article setting forth the advantages contained in the proposed Covenant as over against anything we have had in the past. Go to Sioux Falls and you will find Rev. L. Wendell Fifield, pastor of the First Congregational Church in that city. He is the center of the organizations that are working for speedy ratification. Dr. Fifield is doing what probably no other minister or League speaker is doing. Knowing that in his city, and in other parts of South Dakota, there is much confusion as to the significance of certain clauses in the document, he has adopted the expository method of interpretation. It is his custom when speaking on the Covenant to start with Article One and go through every article consecutively, calling for questions from his audience at the end of the presentation of each one. He has had unusual success in dealing with it in this way.

The general complaint of the Sioux Falls public was that

the meeting of President Wilson followed by the *riposte* of Senator Johnson made confusion worse confounded. Generalities were freely offered but the League Covenant itself went limping about calling for some one to be specific in his proclamation. This Dr. Fifield is endeavoring to do. It is worthy of notice also that he knows every article of the Covenant by heart.

In Winona, Wisconsin, you will see Rev. George S. Keller of the Episcopal Church in that beautiful little city, giving his energy in a big way for the futherance of the League idea. Dr. Keller attends day school picnics, Sunday School picnics, church celebrations and meetings of various kinds setting forth the supreme moral aim for which the war was fought.

To speak of the East for a moment, Rev. Judson Conklin of Trenton, Dr. Kinsolving of Baltimore, Dr. Conrad Clever and Dr. Harms of Hagerstown, Drs. Kiefer, Rupp, and Frederick are among the leading men who are giving the League of Nations idea its tremendous driving power.

In most cities, while many of the ministers had acted individually, they had not as a group made known to their senators by letters or resolutions their desire for early ratification. It was one of Mr. Gordon's tasks to get this important piece of work done. Ministerial Unions from all over the Middle West have since sent their pleas to the Senate and letters innumerable from United States citizens cover tables in Washington. It is the general consensus of opinion out West that senators are human and that they will take notice of the persistent call of the constituency.

11. Throughout the whole year we have urged the preachers of the United States to present in sermons and in classes the great idea of the League of Nations. It is estimated that we have reached fully 10,000,000 people in our campaign.

Another important piece of work that we have done has been to organize over 1,000 local committees in strategical centers in the United States. They have been called Local Committees on Co-operation and are made up of five men,—preachers and laymen. It has been a difficult piece of work to establish them but it has been done, and they have consented to take part in our future program.

In the stress of our campaign for the League of Nations, we have not been able to put as much work into building up our World Alliance membership, but 85 new members have been added to the list.

Itineraries for Chaplain Couve of France and Dr. Macfadyen were prepared by us while they were on a visit to this country.

Work Abroad.

This Commission has co-operated with the Committee on Interchange of Preachers and Speakers between the Churches of America, Great Britain and France. During the year the following men have visited England under the auspices of the Interchange Commission: Dr. J. Percival Huget, Rev. Lyman Hough, Prof. William Adams Brown, Rev. Harry Foster Burns, Rev. George Gordon, Rev. Thurston Chase, Rev. J. Beveridge Lee and Rev. Nehemiah Boynton. Dr. Lynch and the Secretary made two trips to Europe in the interest of the work. British congregations have gladly welcomed the message brought by the American preachers.

The new international responsibility created by the war cannot be carried by our nation except as the churches function in this field. The demands of today for clear thinking and right acting are stronger than ever before. The church must succeed in creating the conditions out of which can grow the new international order. If it fails in this it will fail in the most important task ever committed to it, and the failure of the moral leadership of the world at the present juncture will be fatal to the welfare and peace of humanity for generations to come.

HENRY A. ATKINSON,

Secretary.

COMMISSION ON RELATIONS WITH THE ORIENT

The most formidable fundamental problem confronting the world today is that of establishing right relations between the Occident and the Orient. Japan, China and India will not and should not accept a humiliating position of inferiority and exploitation in their relations with the peoples of Europe and America. The problems are highly complex. Political, commercial, industrial and racial factors are all involved. The situation is not yet acute, but a fundamental solution should be reached before it becomes acute, for a peaceful solution may then be impossible. A military conflict of the two great sections of the human race would inevitably be preceded by increasingly vicious propaganda and an enormous piling up of armaments. The results of a conflict would be terrible beyond imagination.

The only possible solution is the faithful application of the Golden Rule to the concrete situations as they arise. Race prejudice and arrogance must give place to consciousness of brotherhood; destructive economic competition must be replaced by co-operation. The strong and prosperous must help bear the burdens of the weak.

The purpose of this Commission on Relations with the Orient, as expressed in the words of the Memorial sent in 1913 by American missionaries in Japan to the Federal Council, is "to study the whole question in its relations to the teachings of Christ" and "to rally the Christian forces of the United States for the solution of the problem and for the promotion of such measures as are in accord with the highest standards of Christian statesmanship."

American-Chinese Relations

China and her interests have received remarkable attention in America the past year. News from Paris and from Peking has often occupied the first page and has figured largely in striking headlines. China's claims for recognition and for recovery of rights have received wide and cordial support.

It may be questioned, however, whether the total results of the year's experience has really improved Chinese-American relations. China expected much from us and has apparently received nothing. Popular sympathy has indeed been expressed. But first in Paris and then in Washington, where practical deeds were expected by which China would be protected

from Japanese aggressions, nothing was done. Many even have felt that America did not perform her duty nor fulfill her implicit pledges to China because of China's participation in the war at our request.

The disappointment in China has been bitter. Many Chinese are feeling that China's only hope of preservation from rapacious foreign powers whether occidental or oriental lies in the development of her own military power. She cannot rely, they are saying, on the altruistic assistance of any foreign land.

In the United States, on the other hand, and even in California the popular attitude toward China and even toward Chinese in America is markedly improved as compared with that which prevailed thirty, twenty or even ten years ago. Many are beginning to urge a change in our laws by which Chinese laborers may be brought to America to meet the shortage in farm labor on the Pacific Coast. Petitions are being circulated to memorialize Congress to provide for the admission of large numbers of Chinese farm laborers under occupational restrictions for definite periods. Signatures to the petition already number 75,000; it is stated; the leaders expect to secure a million. "Not the slightest objection from any source" has been encountered. The intrinsic dangers in this movement do not seem to have received the slightest consideration.

So far as appears, however, no consciousness has yet developed among Americans who desire to further China's interests and welfare that America is herself continuing to violate her treaties with China. Those treaties pledge "most favored nation treatment" to Chinese in America. Yet the laws make no pretense of granting such treatment. The treaty declares that Congress may temporarily suspend Chinese immigration but may not permanently prohibit it. In 1904 Congress permanently prohibited it. The treaty promised most favored nation treatment for all Chinese in the United States.

In order to establish right relations with China, should we not take steps to remove from our laws all those provisions that are in conflict with the treaties and that are intrinsically humiliating? Why should not Chinese, who are already lawfully in America and who desire to become citizens of the United States be permitted to do so if they will duly qualify? This, it should perhaps be clearly stated, has no relation with immigration. Immigration and naturalization are wholly distinct. Rigid restriction of immigration is no doubt wise and right. Those Chinese, however, who are lawfully in the United States and who, upon real qualification, desire to be-

come citizens, should be allowed to do so. Refusal by us on the score of race is humiliating to them and unwise for us.

The New Anti-Japanese Campaign on the Pacific Coast

During the year just closing the Japanese situation on the Pacific Coast has undergone a sharp change for the worse. Mr. V. S. McClatchy of the Sacramento Bee, Senator Phelan and Hon. J. N. Inman of the California State Legislature have taken the lead apparently in promoting a new outburst of anti-Japanese feeling. The California Anti-Japanese Association has been organized. Its four principal planks are:

1. Cancellation of the Gentlemen's Agreement.
2. Exclusion of Picture Brides and complete stoppage of all further Japanese immigration.
3. Barring Japanese forever from American citizenship.
4. Amendment of the Federal Constitution, so that no American-born child either of whose parents is "ineligible for citizenship" can be an American citizen.

Local branches of this Association are being formed in many places.

The cause of this new agitation seems to be largely political, although an important factor in the situation is the keenness of the economic competition of Japanese on the Pacific Coast. Several personal correspondents, residents of California, have stated that there is nothing new in the actual situation to justify the new agitation.

Several objective factors in the situation should be mentioned. Among them is the increasing number of Japanese children born in California. The California State Board of Health Biennial Reports, giving birth statistics by race, show that the number of Japanese children born in California for the years ending June 30, 1906, 1910, 1914 and 1918 were, respectively, 134; 719; 2,874 and 4,365, a total during the twelve years of 25,000. The total births of white children in California increased from 20,841 in 1906 to 48,122 in 1917. The total population of California, it may be noted, increased by 892,496 between 1900 and 1910, standing at that date at 2,377,549. By 1917 that number had still further increased by more than half a million, being estimated by the state authorities at 3,037,968. The total Japanese population in California at that date was approximately 60,000.

Statistics presented by Commissioner-General Caminetti to the United States Senate Committee on Immigration show that since 1909, under the Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan, 13,579 more Japanese males have left the United States (including the Hawaiian Islands) than have entered, whereas 32,458 more Japanese females have been admitted than have

departed. There has accordingly been an increase of Japanese in the United States during eleven years by 18,569. This increase consists exclusively of females. While this is highly beneficial from the standpoint of the moral and social conditions of the Japanese, many Californians regard this situation with grave apprehensions.

The Japanese Government has of late been repeatedly charged with violation of the Gentlemen's Agreement. Those who are ignorant of the facts and are already possessed by suspicions of Japan readily believe the charges. Statistics, however, do not confirm them. During the eight years before that agreement (1900-1908) Japanese immigration amounted to 136,601, an annual average of 14,000. Emigration for those years is not recorded, but that it was not very large is shown by the United States Census. Japanese population increased between 1900 and 1910 by 77,519. For the eleven years since that Agreement was made (1909-1919) the total admittance over and above departures has been 18,877, an annual average of 1,716.

In the light of these official statistics we are able to estimate the charges at their true value. Transmitted by the press to every part of the United States they are poisoning the American mind in regard to Japan and are helping to create a situation that may easily become disastrous.

The comparatively high birthrate among Japanese families is being emphasized. Critics who lack scientific training forget that Japanese families are here without parents or grandparents and with few children as yet. The Japanese birthrate in California is compared with that of the abnormally low birthrate of white families. On this wholly unscientific basis, hysterical predictions are being made as to future Japanese population. The Japanese birthrate in Japan during twenty years (1889-1909) was 31.2 per 1,000. This rate is lower than that of many European countries.

Another objective factor of which much is being made is the alleged purchase by Japanese of agricultural land in the names of their American-born children. The California anti-Alien Land Law of 1913 forbade the right to purchase agricultural lands by "aliens ineligible for citizenship" unless specifically provided for by treaty. At the time the law was passed it was popularly stated that Japanese were rapidly buying land and had already acquired very large amounts. Careful inquiry based on official statistics showed, however, that in March, 1912, Japanese owned 331 tracts of land embracing 12,726 acres.

Alarming assertions are now being made again to the effect that Japanese in large numbers are buying enormous areas

of the best lands in the state. It is significant, however, that no figures are given.

The anti-Japanese agitation has become so acute since spring that a demand is being pushed for a special session of the California State Legislature to deal with the problem. In the meantime a State Commission has been appointed by Governor Stevenson to make a thorough investigation of the entire situation. The report of this Commission will be awaited with keen interest. It is to be hoped that that report will not suffer the fate of the report of the "Special State Investigation of 1909." "The result of that investigation so thoroughly disproved the ground upon which anti-Japanese legislation was demanded by the legislators who promote it, that our State Government has suppressed the report and it has never been published." (From a letter to Hon. William J. Bryan of April 24, 1913, by the Delta Association of California.)

Still another objective feature in the situation is the increasing and remarkable economic prosperity of the Japanese. Many of them now possess considerable means and are quite independent. They are building good homes, are purchasing automobiles and are living much like Americans. This does not please those who desire that Japanese shall remain as day laborers available for seasonal occupations. Ambitious and industrious Japanese, however, are not content to remain forever hewers of wood and drawers of water. They aspire to complete ownership of the lands they cultivate, and the business enterprises in which they work, in order that they may themselves have the full benefit of the results of their diligence and enterprise. This ambition is placing an increasing number of Japanese in the position of capitalists and employers. They naturally utilize their own people. This practice, however, is not peculiar to Japanese. It is characteristic of every people that has come to America. In true American fashion they are combining in various business and agricultural enterprises and in boosting prices to the distress of those who object to rising costs of living.

Ominous Editorials

The California press has been discussing the Japanese situation with much vigor. A number of editorials indicate that the situation is becoming tense. Perhaps the most ominous is one that appeared in the *Los Angeles Times* of September 30. After describing the situation at length and urging Congressional action the following sentences occur.

"Those who have seen this situation develop know that some definite action must be taken to check it or a clash will come in California that will tear all existing treaties to shreds. . .

The foundation is being laid for race riots that will shake the peace of the world . . . But California is far from Washington. It is not easy to arouse the populations of the East to a menace that exists somewhere beyond their horizon. Under such conditions violent riots are generally necessary to awaken a whole country to a canker that exists in a single part . . . (We) sound the note of warning to Washington that the Japanese situation in California is approaching a crisis . . . a Japanese exclusion act must be passed."

Are not these declarations practically an incentive to race riots, which are here justified and defended in advance?

In this connection it is important to note that Congress has not yet enacted the laws urged by Presidents Harrison, McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft, which would enable the Federal authorities to carry out the solemn pledges of all our treaties to give "the most constant protection and security for their persons and property." The American Bar Association has drafted a bill for the purpose, but the moral energy of our people has not yet secured its enactment.

The Situation in the Hawaiian Islands

Significant events have also been occurring in the Territory of Hawaii. These have taken place in connection with the Japanese language schools, of which there are 160, having 444 teachers and 20,253 pupils. The large majority of these schools are under Buddhist control. The majority of the teachers are quite ignorant of English and have of course no interest in promoting the Americanization of the children. Indeed in many schools, loyalty to Japan and to the Emperor is steadily inculcated.

These facts are felt by Americans in Hawaii to create a serious situation. Japanese children constitute about one-half of the entire child population in Hawaii. In twenty years and perhaps even sooner, the majority of the voters in Hawaii will be of the Japanese race. Will they vote as Japanese or as Americans?

These considerations led recently to the introduction into the Territorial Legislature of a bill bringing all private schools under the supervision of the Department of Education and requiring all school teachers in the Territory to receive certificates which the Department would issue to persons that conform to certain standards. This bill passed the Lower House but failed in the Senate.

The result has been considerable heated discussion. Many Japanese, however, feel with Americans in regard to the matter. There is every reason to believe that the problem will be rightly solved in the near future. In the meantime Commissioner Claxton has sent a special commission to the Islands to study the situation, he himself expecting to join it later.

The National Committee for Constructive Immigration Legislation

During the year the program for securing constructive immigration legislation of a character that will remove from our laws all discriminatory treatment of Japanese and Chinese has made considerable progress. A National Committee has been formed, the membership of which now exceeds one thousand persons. It is a notable list of eminent Americans. This National Committee, it may be well to state, has been formed with the approval of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council, because the Churches as such cannot enter upon a program so definitely political and legislative as seems to be needed. The National Committee is entirely secular, its membership having been secured without reference to religious beliefs or ecclesiastical connections. Its financial support is wholly distinct from the Federal Council.

A conference of experts in immigration was held in January by whom the proposals long urged by your Secretary were carefully scrutinized, criticised, and finally drafted in the form of a bill. In June these proposals were presented to the House Committee on Immigration in a rather protracted series of "Hearings."

In November (12-14) the first general meeting of the National Committee for Constructive Immigration Legislation was held in Pittsburgh in connection with the Third World's Christian Citizenship Conference. An Executive Committee was there elected and the movement launched.

Personal Attacks

Your Secretary has been the object of more or less personal attack during the past year. The charge has been that he is an agent of the Japanese and that either directly or indirectly his expenses and salary are provided from Japanese sources. This charge has been made not only in a number of printed articles but formed the substance of much questioning at the hearings in June of the House Committee on Immigration. In order to clear the matter up fully Dr. Macfarland appeared before the House Committee with a prepared statement of the income and expenses, from its formation, of the Commission on Relations with the Orient. He also answered categorically many questions put to him.

Early in August the New York *American* attacked your Secretary in a two-column editorial designed to show how untruthful, unscrupulous and dangerous a character he is. A few sentences from the editorial may be amusing as well as informing.

" . . . he was not only telling the church people false-

hoods, but telling them things that he himself had denied and well knew to be false.

"We said a few weeks ago that we thought we were done with the Rev. Sidney L. Gulick and should not mention him again. But like other bad actors, he seems determined to get himself into the limelight of publicity. And so we have let our friend Mr. Walker again gratify the Rev. Gulick's appetite for exposure."

"Of course we wouldn't intimate that any one of Rev. Mr. Gulick's high character could have been influenced by any inducement the Japanese Government could offer him."

During the late spring and summer statements were published to the effect that your Secretary was "simply a Japanese Agent;" also that he was "sponsor" of Senator Dillingham's bill, and that "the Gulick bill had been prepared in collaboration with Kawakami."

In view of the situation created by the wide circulation of various personal attacks on your Secretary, the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America gave a statement to the press in September, "based on its intimate knowledge of the facts in the case."

1. "Dr. Gulick is in no way an agent of either the Japanese Government or any group of Japanese in this country or in Japan.
2. "Not one dollar of Dr. Gulick's salary comes from Japanese sources, either from individuals or from the Japanese Government directly or indirectly.
3. "Not a dollar has been received for the expenses connected with Dr. Gulick's work or the other expenses of the Commission, from Japanese sources."

The Korean Situation

An important part of the active work of this Commission during the year now closing has been concerned with the distressing conditions in Korea due to the Independence Uprising and the brutal methods adopted by the Korean Government General in its suppression.

The uprising began March 1 and continued for over two months. Authentic news began to reach New York about the middle of April. The mission boards felt the importance of careful and joint handling of the case and therefore asked this Commission to receive the correspondence and take such steps as might seem wise.

The first steps taken were to confer with eminent Japanese in New York, both permanent residents and transient visitors. Of the latter there were three members of the Japanese Diet. Two luncheons gave opportunity for frank statements. These led to important and extended exchange of cablegrams with the Japanese foreign office in Tokyo. The Commission held some fifteen sessions all told in dealing with the situation, and in August issued a pamphlet of 125 pages entitled, "The Korean Situation" giving what appeared to be the most reliable docu-

ments and letters received from Korea. The edition of 5,000 copies has been about exhausted. We believe the outcome proved the general wisdom of the course pursued.

In August the Cabinet of Japan issued a statement regarding administrative reforms in Korea. Governor-General Hasegawa's resignation was accepted, and Admiral Baron Saito was appointed in his place, who took up his new duties early in September. Many changes also took place in the under officials. Hundreds of Japanese policemen in Korea have been dismissed and a new force specially selected and instructed has been sent over from Japan. Christian leaders in Japan have participated in that instruction. Governor-General Saito has proclaimed a policy of reform which, carried out, will go far toward removing the abuses complained of. The principle of equal treatment and equal pay for Japanese and Korean officials is already being put into practice. Swords and the military uniforms have been removed from all school teachers and ordinary civil officials. A promise has been given to stop punishment by flogging by April 1, 1920.

In Japan proper, since June apparently, there has been free and frank discussion of the failure of Japan's policy in Korea. The press is insisting that as rapidly as possible autonomy must be granted. Baron Kato, official head of the Kenseikai, has proclaimed this policy as essential to maintaining right relations between Japan and Korea. Professor Suyehiro in a significant article in the *Taiyo* goes even further. He states that if Koreans prove their ability to govern themselves under the freedom of autonomy, and later desire complete independence, this should be given them. It will contribute, he asserts, to Japan's best welfare as well as to that of Korea.

The Shantung Question

Probably nothing has so deeply stirred the American people in regard to Far Eastern questions as the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles to sanction the transfer to Japan of the German rights in Shantung. American sympathy has unquestionably been with China. Most Americans accept the view that these provisions merely transfer that section of China from one robber to another. They would much like to see a complete abandonment by all outside powers of their past predatory policies in Asia. Few Americans, however, have attempted to understand Japan's problems and policies in the light of these European policies and procedures. The high-handed, arrogant and oftentimes brutal methods of the Japanese troops, officials, financiers and traders in China, have put into the hands of anti-Japanese propagandists much material well fitted to their campaign. Japan's worst enemies in China and

in America have been the misdeeds in China and Korea of Japanese themselves.

The results of these many months of keen discussion and dissemination of news, true and false, is an attitude of deep distrust of Japan on the part of millions of Americans who have admired her in the past and have desired her to succeed. They begin to question whether after all Japan is the advanced and civilized country they had thought her. Many are anxiously looking to the future and asking if Japanese militarism is going to repeat the blunders of German militarism. Has the German philosophy of the State, and the German immoral theory of the rights and survival of the strong, found another people in which to incarnate itself? Will Japan plunge the world into another bloody tragedy? There is apparently less sympathy in America for Japan today than there has been for many years. There is accordingly today less readiness to grant to Japanese in America equal treatment free from race discrimination.

A Constructive Christian Policy

While the general situation, however, is dark with threatening clouds, it is by no means hopeless. Few Americans are aware of the strength and growing power of the liberal anti-militaristic movement in Japan. Japan's misdeeds in Korea, Shantung and Siberia are the doings of her militarists. The overthrow of militarism in Europe, and the international adoption of a genuine policy of international justice accompanied by adequate instrumentalities for its attainment and by effective measures for disarmament, will strengthen this liberal movement. Militarism dies hard everywhere—but it dies. And it will die in Japan—especially if we will do our part for establishing a world in which there will be no more preying of the nations of Christendom on those of the non-Christian world. Japan's militarism for the past thirty years has been due to her justifiable fear of Europe's selfish and aggressive military might.

American Christians should take every legitimate step to promote goodwill in America toward both Japan and China. Our laws dealing with Chinese in America are in conflict with solemn treaty pledges. The laws, or the treaties, should be changed. And in any case Chinese should no longer be subjected to humiliating race legislation.

Laws should be enacted that will enable the Federal Government to protect the lives and property of aliens of whatever race or people. For lack of such laws, our Government is not yet in a position to fulfill its treaty obligations toward any people.

Immigration legislation is needed by which the volume of immigration may be continuously regulated so as to admit only so many as we have reason to believe we can wholesomely assimilate and steadily employ, and these laws should be free from race discrimination.

While it may not be wise for the churches as such to urge these specific legislative proposals, the moral principles involved should be widely proclaimed from all our pulpits and all Christians should be urged to do their duty as Christian citizens to secure the proper legislation in regard to these matters.

There is no more important duty for the Churches of Christ in America to fulfill in establishing right international relations and to secure goodwill among the nations than to secure real justice and fair-dealing with Japanese and Chinese in America. The Golden Rule must be applied. Christ's teaching of brotherhood and its actual practice can alone solve the grave problems of races and nations that are ominously looming up before us.

The following resolutions are to be presented to the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America at its annual meeting at Baltimore, December 12, 1919:

"RESOLVED: that fresh effort should be made to secure from Congress the legislation urged by Presidents Harrison, McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft whereby the Federal Administration will be enabled to fulfil our treaty obligations in providing 'the most constant protection and security for the persons and property' of aliens resident in the United States.

"RESOLVED: that we regard with shame and humiliation the continued apathy of our people and of our lawmakers in regard to the importance of faithfully observing our treaty obligations with China. We urge the clergy of the United States to familiarize themselves with the facts and make them known to the people. We again request the Commission on Relations with the Orient to take such steps as may be practicable to bring the matter effectively to the attention of President Wilson and of Congress.

"RESOLVED: that we regard with grave apprehensions the fresh outburst of anti-Japanese agitation on the Pacific Coast. We urge Christians living in areas where Japanese reside to cultivate personal relations with them, seeking methods for the solution of local difficulties on the basis of brotherhood and the Golden Rule. We deplore the injection of a race question into politics, local or national. We regard as particularly obnoxious the proposal to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to exclude from citizenship American-born children either of whose parents is 'an alien ineligible for naturalization.'

"RESOLVED: that we reaffirm the actions of former years, calling for a policy in the regulation of all immigration which shall be based on a just and equitable regard for the interests of all the nations concerned."

WILLIAM I. HAVEN, *Chairman*,
SIDNEY L. GULICK, *Secretary*.

COMMISSION ON RELATIONS WITH FRANCE AND BELGIUM

The previous Committee for Christian Relief in France and Belgium was organized as a war emergency committee, continuing until July 14, when the present Commission on Relations with France and Belgium was authorized and appointed as a regular commission of the Federal Council.

The Committee for Christian Relief in France and Belgium

During the early part of the year, this Committee pursued its work under the chairmanship of Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, securing its funds, as previously, in part from the denominational committees and in part from individual subscriptions.

The Committee had the valuable assistance of Chaplain Daniel Couve and Chaplain Albert Leo, representing the corresponding committee of the French Protestant Federation; Chaplain Pierre Blommaert of the Belgian Army and, especially, the constant service of Rev. Henri Anet and Mrs. Anet, who inspired deepening interest among the churches over the entire country. The Committee was also visited by Dr. Anna Hamilton, in the interest of the important Protestant hospital at Bordeaux.

Rev. Frank Mason North, Rev. James H. Franklin and Rev. Charles J. Smith visited France and consulted our corresponding committee and its various agencies in the interest of the Committee.

The publicity work of the Committee in the interest of its own direct work, and also that of the various denominational committees, was an important feature of its service. Churches and people in general became conversant with the needs of the churches and Protestant institutions in France and Belgium.

The Committee on Theological Seminaries, with Rev. George W. Richards as Chairman, was appointed and Chaplain Leo came to America in this special interest, visiting a considerable number of our seminaries and arranging for mutual relationships between the seminaries of the two nations.

The Sanatorium Admiral Gaspard de Coligny, an important enterprise in the south of France, was founded by Mr. Paul G. McIntire, a member of the Committee, who in April turned over to the Committee his entire interest in the institution and appointed Dr. Macfarland to act for him in continuing the construction of the Sanatorium. Rev. Sidney L. Gulick was appointed by the Chairman to visit the Sanatorium, and,

upon his recommendation, the Committee undertook to arrange for its completion in co-operation with the corresponding committee in Paris.

A publicity campaign was carried on with Mr. George O. Tamblin as Director, under the guidance of a special Campaign Committee, of which Mr. William Sloane Coffin was Chairman and Rev. Henry Van Dyke Vice-Chairman.

During the early part of the year, the *Handbook of French and Belgian Protestantism* was completed by Mrs. Louise Seymour Houghton, of which nearly ten thousand copies have been distributed, mainly by the denominational committees. The Committee owes much to Mrs. Houghton for the preparation of this important volume which was completed when Mrs. Houghton was in her eighty-second year and which involved a vast amount of arduous labor. A new edition is now being considered, bringing it up to date.

The Commission on Relations with France and Belgium

The organization of this Commission as a standing department of the Federal Council was first recommended by an interdenominational conference, was approved by the Administrative Committee on May 14 as an ad-interim Commission subject to the approval of the Council and was finally approved by the Committee for Christian Relief in France and Belgium on June 2, which dissolved upon the assumption of its duties by the new Commission.

The Committee on Christian Relief in France and Belgium had meanwhile had great influence, not only in interesting the churches in general, but in bringing about the organization of denominational committees, mainly in connection with the denominational war commissions, which have now, in most instances, been replaced by authorized denominational committees for work in these nations.

The general Commission consists of 106 members, the main body consisting of official representatives appointed by the denominational committees, to which have been added members at large, consisting of men and women especially interested in France and Belgium and who, because of their personal relationships, are of value to the Commission.

The Executive Committee, known as the Committee on Work in France and Belgium, consists of duly appointed official representatives of the following denominational bodies charged with work in relation to these two nations, to which has been added the American Bible Society:

American Baptist Foreign Mission Society
National Lutheran Council

Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church
Board of Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church, South
General War Work Council of the Presbyterian Church in the
U. S. (South)

The General Assembly's Committee to Administer the Fund for
the Aid of Protestant Churches in Europe (Presbyterian
Church in the U. S. A.)

The Committee of the United Presbyterian Church on Work
in France and Belgium

Reformed Church in America

The National Service Commission of the Reformed Church in
the U. S.

Other Denominations. The Commission has invited all of the constituent bodies of the Federal Council to appoint committees which shall be represented in the Commission and shall co-operate in its work. This invitation has already been accepted by the General Convention of the Disciples of Christ, the United Brethren and the Congregational National Council. It is hoped and expected that all of the other bodies will take similar action.

The Committee on Work in France and Belgium

This Committee has held many meetings and through correspondence with the corresponding committee in Paris, supplemented by the visits of the Chairman of the Commission, by Dr. Macfarland and several of the denominational representatives, is thoroughly acquainting itself with the actual needs, both present and anticipated, of the churches in France and Belgium.

The Committee on Plans and Budget, of which Mr. William Sloane Coffin is the Chairman, is now arranging definite proposals to be presented to the American churches, providing in a large measure for the work to be undertaken by allocation to the denominational bodies. In a number of cases these allocations have already been made and accepted by the denominational committees.

It has been proposed that for the current year, from October 1, 1919, to October 1, 1920, the sum of \$1,000,000 be requested from the denominational bodies for the general work in addition to what any of them may be doing directly. This is in accordance with the following action:

"It was voted: That the various denominations of the Protestant Churches of the United States, through their proper agencies, be asked to report to this Commission the amounts now available and those expected to be collected during the ensuing year for work in France and Belgium, the exact sums already designated for specific objects and what amounts can be administered on a cooperative basis through the interdenominational Committee on Work in France and Belgium of this Commission, in which all cooperating denominations shall be ade-

quately represented, along the lines indicated by the published budget of the Campaign."

The Work of the Co-operating Denominations. There is general agreement that all Protestant evangelical work in France should be co-operative to a degree which will objectify it before the French people as Protestant evangelical rather than denominational. At the same time certain of the American denominations have their own churches and work in these nations. The procedure of the denominations co-operating in the Commission varies according to these circumstances.

The Committees of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. (South), the Baptist Churches, the United Presbyterian Church, the Reformed Church in the U. S., the Reformed Church in America, the Disciples of Christ, and others, have signified their intention of working entirely in accordance with the plans of the Commission and not undertaking the establishment or development of particular denominational work in France or Belgium.

The Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, have united their forces in this work, dividing their territory, the Methodist Episcopal Church assuming responsibility for France and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for Belgium.

The committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church has, however, both by statement and by action, expressed its intention to co-operate in the general work of the Commission. It is expected that the committees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and of the National Lutheran Council will continue the same course, their work being in part direct with their corresponding churches in these countries and in part through the general activities of the Commission.

Special attention is now being given to the provision of the necessary meeting places and other needs of the devastated section in the north of France. At the present time Mlle. J. Merle d'Aubigné is rendering important service in visiting the churches in various sections here in the interest of the Committee, and, especially, in the interest of the Godmothers' Union.

Committee on Theological Seminaries

This Committee, which has been continued with Professor George W. Richards as Chairman, has made the following proposals:

"1. That the *Handbook of French and Belgian Protestantism*, prepared by Mrs. Louise Seymour Houghton and published by

the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, be recommended to the various theological seminaries.

"2. That the libraries of the seminaries in America establish departments of French Protestant literature, and that departments of American Protestant literature be established in the libraries of the French seminaries. Bibliography in *Handbook* suggested.

"3. That plans be developed for the exchange of professors and students between the seminaries of the two countries, and also for the creation of fellowships.

"4. That courses in French Protestant history be introduced in our seminaries, and courses in American Protestant Church history be introduced in the seminaries of France."

By a recent vote of the Committee on Work, the Committee on Theological Seminaries will secure the formation of a similar Committee in association with the corresponding Committee in Paris.

The Corresponding Committee in Paris

The Comité d'Union Protestante pour les Secours de Guerre en France et en Belgique, like our own original Committee for Christian Relief in France and Belgium, was organized as a war emergency committee appointed by the French Protestant Federation.

Like our own Commission and at the same time, this Committee made the necessary readjustments in order that it might fully represent all of the interests of French Protestantism, and in its relation to the French Protestant Federation and to the various Protestant bodies and organizations in France it corresponds as nearly as possible with our own Commission and its relationships to the constituent bodies in America.

New headquarters have been secured, situated reasonably near the center of the city of Paris, for which our Commission provides a suitable proportion of the rental.

The Committee on Work recently took the following action:

"It was voted: That the Secretary invite the Committee in Paris to appoint a special committee of three business men who should investigate and report regarding the matter of securing a building for the Protestant organizations in France, reporting the estimated rental of such a building, and the present rents being paid by the various interdenominational and denominational agencies, with a view to providing a building in Paris which should accommodate the Protestant bodies in France."

In this connection it should be noted that the committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is arranging for a general Protestant headquarters in Brussels, in association with the two Protestant bodies in Belgium.

The Administrative Committee of the Federal Council, in response to the invitation of the French Protestant Federa-

tion, appointed the following members of the Commission as delegates to the French Protestant Assembly at Lyons in November: Rev. Frank Mason North, Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, Rev. Arthur J. Brown, Bishop W. F. Anderson; alternates, Rev. Henry A. Atkinson, Rev. Frederick Lynch.

The Assembly was attended by Bishop Anderson and Dr. Atkinson, as well as by several other visitors connected with the American churches.

Co-operative Relationships

The Commission attempts to avoid duplication in the work of other bodies doing similar work in France and to enlist such bodies in co-operation with its own work.

It has been proposed that the various Huguenot societies of America shall undertake to assist certain particular objects in France. Arrangements have been made with other relief agencies for the care of Protestant orphans and other children.

The Commission has also associated itself with the Federation of American Agencies for Relief in France. Its audited accounts are furnished to the National Information Bureau.

The Interchurch World Movement, through its Survey Department—European Section, is in constant consultation with the Committee on Work, whose Committee on Plans and Budget is now preparing a statement for the Interchurch World Movement. In this connection the Committee on Work has taken the following action:

"That the Commission express to the Executive Committee of the Interchurch World Movement its appreciation of the offer of the Interchurch World Movement to cooperate with the Commission and to assist it in its plans, leaving to the Commission the relationships with the work in France."

Conferences in France and Belgium

The report of Rev. James H. Franklin has been issued in a form entitled "In the Track of the Storm" and should be read by anyone who desires a broad and sympathetic view of our opportunities in these nations.

Reports have also been made by various denominational commissioners relative to their own particular interests in these nations.

The Chairman and Secretary of the Commission have recently visited France and Belgium to confer with the French committees and leaders and to give special study to the situation, and their reports are as follows:

(Report of Chairman of the Commission):

"I sailed for Europe in September as a delegate to the meeting of the Executive Committee of the World Alliance for

Promoting International Friendship through the Churches, which was held at the Hague in Holland the last of that month and the first of October. In accordance with the request of Secretary Charles S. Macfarland and of our Commission's Committee on Work, I took advantage of my presence in Europe to visit Belgium and France as Chairman of the Federal Council's Commission on Relations with France and Belgium, in order that I might confer with the leaders of the Protestant churches in these countries and gain a more adequate idea of their needs and problems. I spent six days in Belgium and eighteen days in France. In both countries I placed myself wholly in the hands of the Committees representing the Protestant churches, stating that my sole object in coming was to make such a study of the situation as would increase my efficiency as Chairman of the Federal Council's Commission and enable me to represent the Protestant work in France and Belgium more intelligently. I was received with all possible kindness and consideration. I met many of the Belgian and French Protestant leaders in various conferences and in private interviews, and went to the special places in the devastated regions which they selected.

"I need not attempt to describe in detail scenes which have been reported on by many previous visitors and which have become known through the descriptions of various observers and the publication of numerous photographs, pamphlets, and Mrs. Houghton's exceedingly valuable little handbook. I can only say that the most vivid accounts that I have seen do not exaggerate the conditions. Indeed they could not be exaggerated. And who has not actually seen them can hardly conceive of the utter ruin of those once beautiful cities, villages and farmsteads. The sufferings of our Protestant brethren and of their wives and children have been all that we have heard and more. I was deeply moved by the fine spirit which they are manifesting, and with the courageous devotion with which they are facing the herculean tasks of reassembling their scattered congregations, rebuilding their damaged and ruined churches, and preparing themselves for the larger work which the new era in Europe imperatively demands. Protestantism in France and Belgium appears small and weak as compared with the great overshadowing Roman Catholic establishment; but it has the inspiring traditions of a splendid history, and it has a mission to present day France and Belgium whose importance cannot be overestimated.

"I was interested to find that the French and Belgian Protestant leaders are strongly of the opinion that the wisest and most effective way for American Christians to help them is through the Federal Council's Commission on Relations with France and Belgium. They rightly deprecate independent efforts which might lead to confusion, overlapping and cross purposes. They themselves are organized to work unitedly through the Central Committee which they have appointed for this purpose, and which represents all the Protestant churches of France and Belgium; and they believe that the best results will be attained if American Christians work through the united agency of the Federal Council's Commission, so that there will be one Committee in America dealing with one Committee in France. In this way, money can be distributed and used to the best advantage. The French and Protestant leaders know the Federal Council; they believe that its Secretary, Dr. Macfarland, and its Commission on Relations with France and Belgium

understand their special needs; and they expressed full confidence in this method of working and their desire that it should be continued.

"There is much that I might write regarding the condition and prospects of Protestantism in these two countries that it would not be practicable for me to state in this report for which only a brief summary is required. The details of the Commission's work, and the methods that have been adopted, are described in the Secretary's report and therefore need not be repeated here. I may only add that my visit deepened and strengthened my already deep and strong conviction that not only are American Christians called upon to help their sorely stricken brethren in a time of special need, but that this help is absolutely indispensable to that strengthening of a pure evangelical faith in France and Belgium which will afford the most secure foundation for the peace and prosperity of these important countries and of all the interests that are related to them. As one of the fine young men of Paris told me, there is just now such a spiritual hunger on the part of many of the young men of France as we have never seen before. Our Protestant brethren in France are trying as best they can to satisfy that hunger; but, weakened and crippled by the War, they need the help of their brethren in America. Let us give it to them in abundant, ungrudging measure."

(Report of the Secretary)

"Following the instructions of the Committee on Work in France and Belgium, I spent Saturday and Sunday, October 4 and 5, in Belgium and went to Paris, October 6, where I remained until October 11.

BELGIUM

"I had held previous conferences, at the Hague, with M. Rochedieu, Moderator of the Synod of the National Church, and Dr. Henri Anet of the Missionary Church.

"On Saturday, in Brussels, after visits with Chaplain Blommaert to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Hymans and the War Office, to renew sympathetic personal acquaintance with officers in these departments, a conference was held at l'Eglise du Musée du Temple, composed of representatives of both churches.

"We went over all our problems and arrived, I think, at a reasonably clear understanding. The conference received sympathetically the suggestion that a Joint Committee of both churches be formed, with which we could deal as with the French Protestant Federation.

"The Belgian representatives on the Paris Committee expressed satisfaction with the manner in which Belgian needs and interests had been dealt with by that committee, but realized also the existence of certain questions other than that of financial aid, which should be considered by the Belgian churches as a distinct body.

"The committees had been in full conference with the two delegations of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and it appeared as though an entirely satisfactory understanding had prevailed. The Belgian representatives fully expect a welcome and satisfactory cooperative procedure and I discovered no signs whatever of any present or anticipated friction.

"I will take up with the Committee on Work, at our next meeting, certain matters of detail, which were considered at our conferences.

"On Saturday evening, at the home of Dr. Anet, I had further conference with M. Gautier, the new Secretary of the Missionary Church, and Dr. and Mrs. Anet.

"On Sunday, accompanied by Dr. Henri Anet, I visited the mining region where most of the stronger Protestant churches are located, conferring with the Pastors at Mons and Petit-Wasmes, and addressing the missionary congregation at Quarignon and the national church congregation at La Bouverie. I found substantial, pretty well organized churches at these various centers. The contrast between the Protestant miners' families in appearance and morale, with the population in general, was clear, almost at a glance. Indeed, one could feel the social effort of Protestantism on these miners, especially in matters of sobriety and order.

"The substantial nature of Protestantism in Belgium was equally a surprise and a gratification. The pastors are generally in good relations with the strong, well organized socialist groups which have been so remarkable an influence in the social and political development of the nation. This is especially encouraging because there is danger that the Socialist meeting places, often very attractive and well ordered, might become the substitutes for the church, as indeed has been the case in such large measure. While one cannot claim too much in this direction it is fair to say that the Protestant churches, some laymen and especially several pastors, are almost the sole points of connection between these great groups of influential Belgians and religious influences, in those sections where Protestant churches exist.

Conferences in Paris

"On arriving in Paris, Monday afternoon, October 6, I attended the Convention (which had been in session several days) of the Blue Cross and other Temperance bodies, which, while few in number, are composed of substantial and often prominent and influential Protestants. One may look for a rapidly increasing sentiment in this direction. The reception in the evening, at the home of Commandant and Mme. Matter, brought together a large group of representative Protestants.

"On Tuesday I held personal conferences all day and evening, with representatives of the various forms of work, each pressing the importance of his cause. The number of substantial enterprises either directly or indirectly associated with the churches, is a cause of great encouragement. Many of them are clearly prevented solely by lack of funds, from a real and vital expansion.

French Protestant Committee

"On Wednesday, after continuing the series of appointments for personal conference on these particular matters, I met the French Protestant Committee for Propaganda.

"This committee is still continued, with government support, and, I judge, has so proved its value to the nation, that it will be retained for a time longer at least, as a means of strengthening relations between France and other nations through church relationships.

"In this connection I may say that M. André Tardieu, with whom I had a meeting, expressed the most unequivocal satisfaction with our whole procedure, so far as church relationships with America are concerned and I rather think he feels that this was by no means the most unimportant element of his service.

Our Corresponding Committee in Paris

"On Thursday I met our Corresponding Committee in Paris, at which meeting were also present the members of the Executive Council of the French Protestant Federation.

"I went over our whole constitution and procedure, interdenominationally and denominationally, and found many misunderstandings which had to be cleared up. Indeed, the difficulty of conducting matters entirely by correspondence; especially when the work is of a double nature; partly denominational and partly by common action; became apparent. I rather feel that either some member or members of our Committee on Work will have to meet with the Paris Committee and with the Executive Council of the Federation two or three times a year, or else that we shall need to have someone in Paris more or less constantly to attend to these undertakings.

"At the same time it should be said that the situation is getting clearer. The new offices of our Committee are now in close proximity to the constituent bodies and to our unofficial representative, Dr. Goodrich; Dr. Bysshe is now permanently in Paris; Dr. Brooks of the Baptist Church has become conversant with the situation and we may soon look for more ordered procedure.

"While I was in Paris I learned that the Southern Baptist delegation, entirely independently, as I judge, of Dr. Brooks, were conferring with the Baptist Churches.

"Our conference went over matters pretty much from beginning to end and we ended, I think, with a pretty clear understanding. Matters of detail which were considered, I will take up with the Committee on Work.

"In conference with Dr. Ainslie, a cable message was sent to the Disciples Convention, on behalf of the French Churches, asking them for an immediate sum of not less than \$25,000 to rebuild the churches at Compiègne, Arras and Verdun. I also cabled the Congregational National Council asking that body to get into action.

Other Conferences

"During my stay in Paris I held no less than fifty personal and group interviews, going patiently into particular matters and needs.

"It was rather gratifying to receive and accept an invitation to visit Marshal Foch at the Hotel des Invalides and receive his earnest, simple expression of appreciation of the influence of our churches during the war.

"Two conferences were held with Dr. Goodrich, who is continuing his indispensable service to the French Churches and to ourselves. He is of the highest value, from time to time, in interpreting us and our procedures, to the brethren in France.

Special Problems

"Important problems have arisen relative to the French Y. M. C. A. and the new Foyer Civil and the French Y. W. C. A. and the work of the American Y. W. C. A., upon which I shall consult with the Committee on Work. A similar problem arises in relation to the Boy Scout Movement in France, with which I have been called to deal in my relation as a Commissioner of that movement.

The Lyons Assembly

"Several of the questions raised in our conference will be considered at the French Protestant Assembly at Lyons. Proposals will be made for a reorganization of the French Protestant Federation, following the lines of our own Federal Council, and making it a more active body. As it now stands, so far as effective action is concerned, our corresponding committee in Paris comes nearer being an effective Federation than the French Protestant Federation itself, and it is hoped that its procedure will lead to the development of the Federation.

"It is regarded as highly important by Dr. Goodrich that we should be effectively represented at that meeting.

New Protestant Headquarters

"The new offices at 8 Rue de la Victoire are a striking improvement, both as to equipment and location, over the previous location in the building of the Society of Missions.

"Dr. Brown and I have a recommendation to make, as to our relation to these offices, which are now occupied jointly by our Corresponding Committee and the French Protestant Committee, the expense being borne largely by the latter.

"I regard, however, as one of the greatest needs of the hour, a Protestant Building in Paris to house all the constituent and related bodies and am prepared to recommend that we immediately proceed to this end.

"In this connection it is interesting to note that the Southern Methodist Episcopal delegation is proposing the same thing for Brussels.

Immediate Needs

"The first thing we should do is to send over immediately at least \$200,000 in order that work may be begun as fast as possible.

"This may be done in part, as in the case of Monneaux, by allocation.

"As to the matter of future procedure, a strong commission was appointed at our conference, to prepare for us, not simply a budget, but to set before us the whole program of French Protestant forces, as now under way or contemplated by all the agencies. This should be ready for us at the time of the Lyons conference.

"I made arrangements for Dr. Brown's subsequent visit to Brussels and to Paris, planning that he should not go over again the ground of administrative detail which I took up, but that he should get contact and acquaintance with the various forces and personalities. I hope the Presbyterian Board is

responding favorably to my cable, in extending his time to visit the Lyons Assembly.

"Such visits as that of Dr. North and more especially that of Dr. Franklin, who was able to cover the general field more widely, are of the highest importance.

General Impressions

"Among the general impressions I will mention:

"1. The cooperative unity of our work is essential to the highest degree, together with the necessary freedom for denominational service.

"2. The encouragement of the same unity in France and Belgium, both on the part of the indigenous bodies and on the part of bodies related to America and Great Britain.

"3. The clear and constant recognition of the fact that French Protestantism has a substantial basis on which to build, including beginnings in philanthropic, social and reform work which are well conceived. This must be constantly considered even where, through the introduction of new agencies, new forms of service may be created.

"4. The consequent necessity that our denominational investigators and visitors shall be kept acquainted with our cooperative agreements, shall keep in close touch with our Commission, and in equally close relations with our Committee in Paris.

"5. That our Commission should be kept informed as to all independent procedures on the part of denominational bodies and that the same course should be followed in France.

"6. That we shall need, in the matter of financial support, to acquaint ourselves with the forms of activity, their resources in France and consequently be prepared to express preference in the distribution of funds.

"Finally, that there is a great opportunity for Protestant development in both France and Belgium and for our own part in it, if we can summon the spirit of unity and the statesmanship for which it calls.

"I am prepared to illustrate the various sections of this report, in important detail, to the Committee on Work."

Financial Report

The following amounts have been collected during the year from January 1, 1919, to January 1, 1920:

American Baptist Foreign Mission Society	\$50,000	
Methodist Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions	50,000	
Methodist Episcopal Church, South.....	25,000	
Presbyterian Church in the U. S. (South).	15,000	
Reformed Church in the U. S., National Service Commission	40,000	
Reformed Church in America, National Service Commission	150	
United Presbyterian Church, National Service Commission	14,000	
Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.....	28,000	\$222,150.00
From direct subscriptions		22,864.17
		<hr/> \$245,014.17

These funds have been sent to the Committee in Paris, amounting in all to 1,840,110 francs.

Total amount sent to France from 1915 to December

1, 1919 \$704,059.55

In addition to the above, other sums for special objects have been secured, largely through the good offices of Dr. Macfarland, which have gone directly to special objects in France.

There have also been sent directly to France and Belgium various sums by the constituent bodies of the Commission.

The National Lutheran Council has sent a total of Frs. 574,-683.40 or approximately \$71,835.43 as follows: To the Diocese of Paris, \$52,754.18; to Nice, \$1,331.25; to the Diocese of Montbeliard, \$9,875.00; to Alsace, \$7,875.00.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has sent \$125,-000.00. Of this, \$25,000 was for special work in co-operation with the Brotherhood, \$1,000 for the student fund of the Evangelistic Church in Belgium, and \$100,000.00 for work which is being developed in a denominational way.

The American Bible Society sent in money and books to the Belgian Bible Society, \$250.00; and to the Bible Society of France \$6,000.00.

The American McAll Association has continued its regular work, its report for the last full year being \$204,098.04 sent to France.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has sent direct sums of considerable amount during the year, its report not yet being available.

The Baptist Churches have also rendered some direct aid in emergencies.

By recent decision of the Committee on Work, the Commission is not undertaking any very expensive publicity campaigns. There is enough general publicity and distribution of literature, including especially the *Handbook* to keep the churches informed and stimulated, and the Commission has a large list of individual subscribers whose interest will be maintained.

It is deemed best at the present time to work mainly through the denominational committees and rely upon their appropriations.

Therefore, the administrative expenses are moderate, inasmuch as the service of the officers is entirely voluntary.

During the early part of the year there appeared in the public press, and more especially in certain Roman Catholic journals, protests against the proposals of the Federal Council

and its constituent bodies to help the churches of France and Belgium. Therefore the Committee on Work issued the following statement to the public:

"The Protestant Churches of France and Belgium have had much in common with the Churches of America, in origin, history, faith and sentiment. The Huguenots of France, largely through earlier persecution, have been distinguished among the planters of Protestant Religion in both Europe and America and in other parts of the world.

"These Churches in France and Belgium, in addition to this kinship in origin and heritage, are related still more intimately by historical ties and by forms of faith and order, with the Presbyterian, Reformed, Lutheran, Baptist and Methodist Episcopal Churches in America.

"These relations and sympathies have normally and naturally deepened as we have witnessed the brave sacrifices of these fellow-Christians and still more as we have in some measure entered into their suffering. It was in the ordinary course of nature that they should, in 1915, in their dire need, look across the sea to their brothers and sisters in faith for financial and moral support. Consequently messengers have passed back and forth from the Churches of one country to another, we have received their messengers with sympathy and have made response to the needs they set forth to us, though in a measure which has been thus far all too meagre.

"The Protestant Churches of France and Belgium now face the great tasks and opportunities of reconstruction. They do it with diminished ranks and resources, but with the sure courage and resolution that they displayed in maintaining their life and in giving heart and soul to their nation during the war.

"A great portion of the people of France have no personal relations with religious institutions. It is not that they are irreligious. They have borne witness to their splendid ideals during these five momentous years. But, whatever may be the cause or causes, organized religion as ecclesiastically constituted has failed to reach them. To these millions of unattached men and women the Protestant Faith of France is making its appeal. For them it has a message—a message which the Protestant Churches of France have a right to speak, and an appeal which the people of France have a right to hear, if they choose to listen to it.

"Our brethren across the sea, however, while their faith and spiritual power have been deepened, are depleted in their personal and physical resources; their Churches are destroyed, their institutions are impaired, and their workers have been laid low on the field of conflict. The Protestant Churches of America have here a great obligation and opportunity which to ignore would be a sin against humanity and against God. These needs are, first of all, the rebuilding and strengthening of Churches, Manses, Hospitals and institutions of Christian teaching. But they are more than this, they include the great task of social reconstruction.

"In this service with a view of strengthening and supplementing the forces already in those countries, the American denominations having work or related work in France and Belgium propose to participate; namely, the Presbyterian, Reformed,

Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, and Baptist, with such other denominations as may desire to unite in this duty and privilege.

"In order that this great ecumenical undertaking may be broadly Christian, the Federal Council has appointed a 'Commission on Relations with France and Belgium' in which all participating denominations may have a common interest, work in consultation and cooperation, and insure results effective to the highest degree.

"This Commission seeks no controversy, enters no debate, regarding other forms of religion in these nations. Their people will choose for themselves the expressions of their religious faith. The Commission and its constituent denominations enter upon their task, not destructively, but frankly, openly and constructively.

"In neither France nor Belgium has the state decreed forms or institutions of religion for the people, and the religious faith of men and women is not to be determined by numerical proportions or by majority vote.

"In these nations the Church of Rome has a large body of faithful and devout adherents, whose devotion we respect and whose good works we esteem. We view with cheerful goodwill the efforts of Churches of that faith in America which seek to do for their brethren and sisters what we do for ours. They too will make their religious appeal to the great multitude in France who are without the Church. We do not assume to determine the course which such churches shall take, nor do we on the other hand admit the validity of their objection to our own cooperation with our spiritual brethren of France and Belgium.

"Religion is not to be determined by national or political boundaries. It is a matter between each individual soul and God. The nation most truly and deeply religious is not the nation in which forms and faith are determined and selected for the people, but in which each soul, in the inviolable solitude of personality, is brought face to face with the divine reality.

"In this spirit of goodwill towards all good men and all good works and institutions, the Protestant Evangelical Churches of America desire to do their part in the moral, social and religious reconstruction of these countries, which, by their devotion to ideals and by the valor of their spirits, have saved us from the greatest moral and spiritual disaster that ever threatened the civilized world."

At its last meeting the Commission voted to recommend to the Executive Committee of the Federal Council the calling of a conference of the constituent bodies relative to the entire work of reconstruction in European nations.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR J. BROWN,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN MISSIONS

In accordance with the accepted policy of the previous Committees on Foreign Missions and in recognition of the fact that there has existed for some years an organization representing all the foreign boards of the United States and Canada, the Committee on Foreign Missions has deemed its function to be that of supporting the measures of the foreign mission boards of America as expressed by the Foreign Missions Conference and to report to the Federal Council the progress achieved in the field of missionary co-operation and of church unity on the mission field. This interim report to the Executive Committee records the progress achieved in missionary co-operation during the years 1917, 1918, and 1919.

For years foreign missions have been in advance of the churches at home in all movements towards union and closer co-operation. One of the most striking of these during the period of review is the recent union church development in China. The Presbyterian and Reformed Church Missions had already come together in the creation of a Presbyterian Federal Council. A step in advance has now been taken. A joint committee appointed by the Presbyterian Federal Council and the missions of the American Board and the London Missionary Society met in Nanking in January, 1919, together with representatives of the English Baptist Mission, the Foreign Christian Mission, the American Friends Mission, and the English United Methodist Mission. On a comparison of views, it was found that these representatives were unanimously agreed that the time had come to work toward organic union; and a basis of organic union was worked out and is to be submitted to the churches of the missions represented: London Mission, the A. B. C. F. M., and others on the one hand, and the presbyteries and Presbyterian General Assembly on the other.

If all plans carry, the Presbyterian General Assembly, which organized as a provisional assembly last spring, will meet as a regularly organized General Assembly in the spring of 1921, at which time delegates will be sent from the other churches, and these will be received as corresponding delegates, and the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church will proceed to organize itself into a provisional general assembly of the United Church of Christ in China. (This is the name adopted in English. The Chinese name is not fully settled yet, the preference being for *Kwei-I Kung Hui*, which carries the same idea. These are the plans as so far outlined.)

Bishop Herbert Molony, of the English Church, was an interested visitor at the closing session and expressed the earnest hope for more cordial relations between their national union, the *Sheng Kung Hui*, and this.

Another recent event in China of no less significance is the decision of the churches, founded by the London Missionary Society in southern Fukien Province, to become a part of the South Fukien Presbyterian Church, made up of the Churches in that Province founded by the English Presbyterians and the American Reformed Missions. By recognizing a large degree of liberty in the local church in the matter of form of government, it becomes possible for these bodies to unite whole heartedly inasmuch as all of them agree in their desire for an authoritative general assembly.

The third meeting of the General Synod of the *Chung Hua-Sheng Kung Hui* (The United Anglican Church of China) met in Shanghai in April, 1918, at which time important steps were taken. Of the 64 members of the House of Delegates only 17 were foreigners, while 47 were Chinese. First in order, and perhaps most important, was the passing of canons to provide for the election and consecration of Chinese as missionary bishops and as assistant bishops. By formal vote the Synod confirmed the election of the Venerable Archdeacon Sing to be Assistant Bishop of Chekiang.

Just as the various Anglican bodies have found it expedient to unite in one church in China, so many feel that a similar union among the various Lutheran bodies is not less a desideratum if the Lutheran missions are to bring their distinct contribution toward the building of Christ's Church in China. In spite of difficulties, something noteworthy has been accomplished toward the formation of one United Lutheran Church for China, although the movement is as yet largely confined to the missions in Central China.

Another instance of successful co-operative work in China is to be found in the establishment on a permanent basis of training schools for young missionaries at Peking and Nanking, and of similar schools at a number of other places. They will not only help train the coming generation of missionaries more effectively for their work, but will be a permanent factor in drawing the workers of different nationalities and denominations more closely together and will thus prove a direct influence toward closer co-operation and union.

As a corollary to these plans of union among the churches there is developing in China a movement looking toward the closer federation of the missions. At the meeting of the conference committee on church union referred to above, the

question was also raised whether the union of these Chinese churches must not also mean the organization of a federated body of all the foreign missions co-operating in the work of these churches, in order to make it possible for the church to be a genuine union. Subsequent conferences confirm the expectation that the organization of an advisory council of all these Presbyterian, Reformed and Congregational Missions in China is likely to be realized in the near future.

In the other great Asiatic mission fields there has been distinct progress in co-operative and union movements, though not as conspicuous as in China. In India the missionary societies have been drawn into closer fellowship and co-operation, primarily through the necessity which has been thrust upon them by the war of assuming additional responsibility for the maintenance and administration of the large German missions in that country, from which the German missionaries have been withdrawn. One of the practical results of this drawing together of the missions is the action of the churches founded by the Basel Mission in South India in uniting with the South India United Church, formed by the union of the churches organized by the Congregational Missions of England and America and the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches of England, Scotland and America. This introduces a distinctly different element into this United Church, which the momentum already acquired through many years of united life and activity will enable it to assimilate without serious strain.

Important negotiations are in progress at present which look for a very large expansion of the South India United Church in either one of two directions. On the one hand, proposals are being discussed which seek the development in the south of India of a powerful United Church for that region by a union of the South India United Church with the Anglican Church and the Mar Thoma Syrian Church. On the other hand, the South India United Church has also followed a very natural tendency of seeking a union of churches of its own order by forming a United Church of India which would include the Presbyterian and Congregational Churches in the north of India. These movements have reached such an advanced stage that one or the other is almost certain to be consummated within the near future.

In Japan the Federation of Churches continues to develop in its strength and leadership, especially since it carried out the three year evangelistic campaign reported upon by the previous Committee.

In these three Asiatic mission fields the Continuation Com-

mittees, formed as a result of the conferences by Dr. Mott in those countries following the Edinburgh World Missionary Conference, 1910, have grown in strength and leadership. This is conspicuously the case in China, where, under the wise and vigorous leadership of Bishop L. H. Roots, the Chairman, Rev. E. C. Lobenstine and Dr. C. Y. Cheng, the General Secretaries, and Rev. A. L. Warnshuis, the National Evangelistic Secretary, the Continuation Committee has continued to lead the missionary forces in China in an effective way and in happy and cooperative relationships.

In India the corresponding committee is known as the National Missionary Council. The proceedings of the fifth meeting of this Council, held in November, 1918, indicate a wide range of activity in the direction of cooperation and unity, survey and occupation, the Indian Church, Christian education, Christian literature, medical missions, the training of missionaries, and in other fields of missionary activity.

The Japan Continuation Committee suffered the serious loss by death in 1918 of the Rev. John L. Dearing, its Secretary from the beginning. There are in Japan what have not appeared in other mission fields, two strong bodies called the Federation of Churches and The Conference of Federated Missions in Japan, which are thoroughly representative of the various churches and missions. Consequently there is not open to the Continuation Committee of that country so wide and needy a field of activity as in other mission fields.

Another one of the striking developments in the field of federation and cooperation in missionary work is the agreement among nearly all the denominations working in Mexico so to readjust their territories that all the separate parts of the republic will become the Christian responsibility of some one mission board and in no section of the country will any two boards be engaged. This plan involves the readjustment of territory; in some cases almost entire states which have hitherto been cultivated and worked by the board of one denomination by this arrangement now pass to the care of another denomination. This is the first time in the history of missions that an entire country has been mapped out by mutual agreement and its territory assigned so that each mission board will have a clear-cut field for its work into which no other board will enter. In addition to territorial agreement, the Mexican missions are united in the conduct and support of a union theological seminary with union collegiate, normal and literary operations in contemplation.

Union universities have continued to receive the cooperation of the various missionary societies. This development is

conspicuous in China. During the period under review Peking University has begun its cooperative life, supported by the London Missionary Society, the American Methodist, Congregational and Presbyterian Boards, and others. Shantung Christian University has also advanced conspicuously during this period. In this University the London Missionary Society, the Church of England and the English Baptist Missions, the Canadian Presbyterian, the American Presbyterian, North and South, and the American Boards are cooperating. During this same period the Fukien Christian University has been organized and commenced its work in Foochow. The boards represented in this promising university are the Church Missionary Society of England, the American Methodist Episcopal Board, the American Board and the Board of the Reformed Church in America. Cooperative work has been developed to a remarkable and almost unique degree in Nanking, where in addition to the University, in which seven denominations have thus far been cooperating, there are Bible Teachers' Training Schools for Women, a School of Theology, a Union Training School for Nurses, and the University Hospital. Four denominations from three nationalities are uniting in the West China Union University at Chengtu, with its academic and graduate courses, including theology. The Ginling College for Women was opened in Nanking in September, 1915. This is a union undertaking entered into by the Baptist, Methodist North, Methodist South, Christian and Presbyterian Boards. This is the first attempt at the establishment of an institution of collegiate grade for women in Central China. Three American bodies have also united in a Woman's College and a Woman's Medical School at Peking which promise very fruitful results.

In India the Women's Christian College continues to illustrate the possibility of effective cooperation of societies not only of different communions but of different national homes. In this college six British and six American societies unite. A handsome property has been secured in Madras and the College now has its permanent home. In August, 1918, a corresponding cooperative educational work was formally organized in Vellore, South India, in the opening of the Union Missionary Medical School for Women. At present five American boards are cooperating in its maintenance while in addition to these several British and Scotch missions are represented upon the Indian Council.

The movement looking to the development of a Christian university for Japan is now, after many vicissitudes, promising practical results. While this University has not yet been organized, it is hoped that all of the American boards having

missions in Japan will ultimately join in its organization and maintenance.

The Union Christian College for Women in Japan has completed its plans and has commenced its operations in a most promising way, with the cordial cooperation of Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian and Reformed Missions.

Cooperation in Home Administration

In January, 1918, the Foreign Missions Conference of North America commemorated the twenty-fifth year of its activity in promoting cooperative effort in the general interests of the missionary enterprise of America. At this time the Conference received a message of greeting and of congratulation from the Federal Council.

At the conclusion of the period under review two conspicuous movements looking to closer cooperation in the administrative work of foreign missions in America were introduced. In December, 1918, a meeting was held in New York composed of the executive officers of the Boards of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, North and South, the United Presbyterian Church, the Reformed Church in America and the Reformed Church in the United States. At this meeting a memorandum was presented with regard to the union of the foreign mission work of all the Presbyterian and Reformed churches in the United States by the organization of one board consisting of representatives of the various cooperating bodies. Favorable action has already been taken by the boards proposed to be consolidated. The approval of the highest judicatories of three of the churches involved has been given and favorable action on the part of the others is awaited. This very significant movement in the field of home administration is the first response of the challenge of the missionaries abroad that since cooperation has been so largely effective in the field, it now remains for the administrative bodies at home to come into closer cooperation.

The other movement to which only reference needs to be made here is the Interchurch World Movement. This has grown out of a conference held in New York City in December, 1918, called by the Executive Committee of the Foreign Board of the Presbyterian Church in the United States to consider the advisability and feasibility of a united missionary campaign. Since the plans and developments of the Interchurch World Movement will come before the Federal Council in other reports, the purpose of this report is met by reference to this movement and its significance to cooperative movements in the foreign missionary enterprise of the Christian Church of America.

In conclusion, this report may happily close with a quotation from a recent utterance of the President of the Federal Council,

“May God help us in our search for a closer union, of whatever form that may be, so that we shall come once more into the vivid realization that over all these centuries Christ has come and that he is here today to help us in our work, to direct our effort to fashion this new world according to the pattern and plan and the purpose of his cross and his victory.”

WM. I. CHAMBERLAIN,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON NEGRO CHURCHES

During the period of the war the work of this Committee was combined with that of the Committee on the Welfare of Negro Troops and Communities constituted by the General War-Time Commission of the Churches.

This Committee was appointed in response to an appeal by Professor John R. Hawkins at the opening meeting of the General War-Time Commission in September, 1917. Bishop Wilbur P. Thirkield, Chairman of the Federal Council's Committee on Negro Churches became chairman of the new committee, Professor John R. Hawkins its Vice-Chairman, and included in the membership were men known for their interest in problems of the relations of the races, such as Dr. James H. Dillard, Mr. George Foster Peabody, Rev. Henry A. Atkinson, Rev. M. Ashby Jones of Atlanta and prominent representatives of the colored churches, such as Dr. W. H. Jernagin of Washington, Rev. R. E. Jones, President Robert R. Moton and Mr. Emmett J. Scott—then connected with the War Department. Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones was secured as Executive Secretary.

Early in the spring of 1918, through the financial cooperation of the Phelps Stokes Fund, the Committee was enabled to secure the services of Charles H. Williams, an able colored man who had been physical director at Hampton Institute, to serve as Field Secretary to study at first hand the conditions surrounding negro troops, both in the cantonments and adjacent communities. These reports were made available for the War Department and the various welfare agencies. Important recommendations were heartily welcomed and, in many cases, secured an improvement of unfortunate conditions.

The importance of the information thus secured led to the calling of a conference on August 5, 1918, to which representatives of the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., War Camp Community Service, the Section on Detention Homes in the Law Enforcement Division of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, the Surgeon General's Office and the Department of Military Morale were invited for consultation. As a result of this conference there was held a further conference on September 25 with Assistant Secretary of War Keppel and General McIntyre of the General Staff, at which the fullest interest of the War Department was expressed in the statement submitted by Bishop Lawrence, Dr. M. Ashby Jones and Dr. R. E. Jones on behalf of the Committee.

The investigations of Mr. Williams showed the importance of encouraging colored churches in communities in the vicinity of the camps to undertake special work for the soldiers. Consequently in October, 1918, the Committee secured the services of the Rev. G. Lake Imes as Field Secretary, with special responsibility for these communities. Mr. Imes continued this work up to June 1, 1919, visiting many of these communities. On the basis of his experience he formulated a plan of work for colored churches located near the camps pointing out the responsibilities and opportunities for such work and indicating in detail the kind of service which the churches might render to soldiers of their own race.

Two of the Secretaries of the Committee also rendered service overseas. The Executive Secretary, Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, was in Europe from October, 1918, to February, 1919, and Mr. Williams from April to September, 1919. While both of them worked under the Y. M. C. A. they maintained active relationship with the General War-Time Commission of the Churches. Their work and influence were appreciated by the general headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces.

At the closing meeting of the General War-Time Commission, on April 29, 1919, it was provided by resolution that arrangements should be made for the continuation of the work of the Committee on the Welfare of Negro Troops and Communities. Pursuant to this recommendation the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council appointed a committee to provide for the continuation of such after-war work as seemed desirable. As a result of this Committee's deliberations a conference of representatives of societies and organizations working among the colored people was called for September 4, 1919, by Bishop Thirkield, as Chairman of the Committee on Negro Churches, and Rev. Alfred Williams Anthony, as Secretary of the Home Missions Council.

The conference was preceded on September 3 by a meeting of the Committee on Negro Churches, at which Bishop Thirkield presided as Chairman of the Committee. At this meeting there was a discussion of the situation created by recent race conflicts in several American cities, and an outline was prepared to be submitted for the consideration of the larger conference on the following day. The conference was held in the offices of the Home Missions Council and was attended by about sixty representatives of various organizations. Bishop Thirkield was elected chairman of the conference and of the committee which was authorized to prepare a public statement embodying the conclusions arrived at after full and free discussion of the racial situation.

Such a statement was prepared by a sub-committee of seven, meeting on September 5, and, pursuant to the request of the conference, was issued by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

The statement was a call to the citizens of the United States to act in conformity with the high ideals of Christianity and democracy in the strained relation between the races, especial attention being called to the challenge presented to the churches of Christ and their responsibility respecting an amicable and fair adjustment of race relations in America. Attention was called especially to the fact that the problems growing out of the presence of two races in America are clearly seen to be nation-wide and that adjustments must necessarily be made on the basis of national responsibility, a fact emphasized by the migration of thousands of negroes to the North.

The statement included a constructive program for just inter-racial relations, insisting upon an impartial guarantee of life and property to all classes, economic justice for the negro, including equal opportunity to secure work, with fair living and working conditions, the protection and sanctity of the home and womanhood, the provision of adequate recreational facilities, equal traveling accommodations for equal charges and adequate educational facilities for negro children and youth. Especial emphasis was laid upon the need of promoting closer cooperation between the races by organizing local committees of white and colored people in towns and communities for the consideration of inter-racial welfare.

Clippings have been received from about seventy daily papers and many religious papers throughout the country that carried this statement.

Summary:

During the period of the war, and after, the activities of the committees concerned with matters affecting the negro communities and churches have been marked by two outstanding accomplishments. These consisted in the work of the two Field Secretaries in the investigation of conditions in the camps and in the organization of the colored churches of the neighboring communities for more effective service. The other important achievement has been the issuing of two statements of great importance, as explained in the preceding report, one containing recommendations concerning the treatment of colored troops submitted to Assistant Secretary of War Keppel and the more recent statement and recommenda-

tions on the racial situation. These two statements, prepared and issued at critical times, when the negro race was in ferment because of the situation, have exercised a profound influence not only upon the colored ministry and the four million members of the churches among the negro people but also upon the leaders of the negro race unrelated to the Church. The experience of the Committee during these years makes clear that this work should be recognized as a standing department of the work of the Council and be more definitely set forth in the statements of the organization.

WILBUR P. THIRKIELD,

Chairman.

WASHINGTON COMMITTEE

The Washington Committee during the war has acted jointly with the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains.

At a joint meeting of the Washington Committee and the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains, it was

“VOTED: To reorganize the Washington Committee; that the Committee revert to its former status and that the names proposed for the Washington Committee be nominated to the Administrative Committee by a special committee appointed for that purpose.”

The following action was taken at the joint meeting held November 24:

“WHEREAS—The emergency of War has demonstrated the conspicuous worth of the Washington Office of the Federal Council of Churches, not only in matters relating to Army and Navy chaplains, but in making for close relations between the Council and varied activities centering at the National Capital in which the Church should be represented, and

“WHEREAS, It appears that in time of peace in even greater degree the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains, through the Washington Office, may render yet larger service as a co-operating agency of all churches in serving the Chaplains of the Army and Navy; in serving the War and Navy Departments in their enlarged plans for religious education and moral training; and in representing the Federal Council at the National Capital in many ways in which the churches should be definitely heard,

“RESOLVED FIRST:—That the Washington Office be not only continued but administered in such manner as to give efficiency and prompt action in administration by a more definite setting forth of its functions, and by maintaining at the Washington Office a full time Secretary with adequate staff for carrying forward the activities above suggested and meeting enlarged responsibilities now upon this office.

“RESOLVED SECOND:—That steps be taken through the Washington Office to serve the constituent bodies of the Federal Council and other bodies desiring such, as an administrative agency in looking after the welfare of the chaplains in the Army and Navy, supplementing provisions for these in standardized equipment, expense accounts and such other matters as may be found wise and expedient for the greater efficiency of chaplains and for religious ministry in behalf of the Army and Navy.

“RESOLVED THIRD:—That we heartily approve the steps taken by the War and Navy Departments to work out an enlarged program of education and moral training for the men of the Army and Navy and we urge that the most vital relation to the distinctive religious features of this program be given chaplains, as representing the Church.

“RESOLVED FOURTH:—That it is highly desirable that the

closest possible relations be maintained between the agencies of the War and Navy Departments charged with formulating and carrying forward programs of religious education and moral training and the General Committee of the Federal Council on Army and Navy Chaplains.

"RESOLVED FIFTH:—That through the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains the closest relations possible be maintained with Army and Navy chaplains and all possible effort be made to maintain interest on the part of the churches in the work of chaplains, and in the enlarged program of education proposed by the Army and Navy.

"RESOLVED SIXTH:—That the constituent bodies of the Federal Council be encouraged not only to administer their work in the Army and Navy through the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains, but that in view of the greatly reduced expenses to each constituent body to be secured through administration by this Committee, direct contributions be sought from bodies in support of this enlarged program of service by the Washington Office."

Respectfully submitted,

WM. F. McDOWELL,

Chairman.

GENERAL COMMITTEE ON ARMY AND NAVY CHAPLAINS

The General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains would respectfully report as follows:

Our last report to the Executive Committee was submitted just one month after the armistice and brought the history of our efforts down to the close of the active operations of the war. With the armistice a sudden change took place in the chaplaincy situation. The War Department immediately stopped all commissioning of officers. Those who were still at the Training School for Chaplains and Approved Chaplain Candidates at Camp Zachary Taylor were given the option of withdrawing at once or of remaining to the end of the course and receiving commissions in the Reserve Chaplains' Corps if they satisfactorily fulfilled the requirements. The War Department ruled against our request that a number of chaplains should be withdrawn from the camps here and sent abroad in response to the urgent demand of Bishop Brent, their places to be filled in the camps at home as far as necessary by accredited "visiting clergymen." The Department held that this would be unnecessary, as the troops would be returned so rapidly from overseas. Soon after the armistice the active demobilization of the Army commenced, and chaplains, along with other officers, began to be discharged.

With this situation to deal with, we turned our attention at once to closing up the work of our office so far as applications for chaplaincies were concerned. A letter was sent to all applicants for chaplaincies as well as to commissioned chaplains asking if they desired the return of the papers submitted with their original applications and stating that if replies were not received within a reasonable length of time the papers remaining in our files would be otherwise disposed of. The files held a large accumulation of material which we desired to get rid of, and much of this was ultimately returned to the senders in response to their requests. This was no light task, as it was necessary to examine with care all papers filed with each application as certain of these papers were of a confidential character. Those papers which were filed with the War Department with our recommendation of applicants were returned to us by the Department as called for. The total number of applicants and chaplains to whom we returned the papers was 691. When this work of clearing out our files was sufficiently advanced the reduction of our office force was effected. It is a pleasure to be able to say that all those whose services we were obliged to dispense with were able promptly to find other positions.

Program of Work

At a meeting early in February the Committee adopted a program for the immediate future. This program included: (1) Efforts to obtain a better status for the chaplains, involving some form of organization. (2) Cooperation with the Government to maintain a high standard of personnel of chaplains and the development of the best methods of work. (3) The development of the Committee as a medium to transmit the voice of the united Protestant churches to the chaplains, and thus give this body of men a sense of encouragement and support. (4) Efforts to keep in close touch with the chaplains, in order to be of assistance by way of transmitting suggestions, providing material supplies and, in general, giving the chaplains all cooperation possible. The Committee has endeavored to carry out the provisions of this program, but it has been possible as yet to do little to make the fourth item effective.

Letter to Secretary Baker

In pursuance of our program a letter was addressed to Secretary of War Baker in March expressing the Committee's conviction that if the chaplaincy was to be efficiently maintained during peace times and adequately recruited with suitable men it was essential that a chaplains' corps should be created. This letter was signed by the officers of the Committee, the General War-Time Commission of the Churches and the Federal Council, and by Rev. F. H. Knubel, Dr. John R. Mott, Rt. Rev. Alfred Harding, Rev. Wallace Radcliffe and Rev. E. O. Watson. A courteous reply was received from Secretary Baker promising to give the matters mentioned in our letter careful attention.

Chaplains' Bill

The Committee's most conspicuous effort in the direction of carrying out the first item in its program, namely, obtaining a better status for the chaplains, has been the recent introduction in both houses of Congress of a bill to authorize the creation of a chaplains' corps supervised by a staff of three chaplains fairly representing the religious forces of the country. The bill would also establish percentages of chaplains in all grades, from colonel to first lieutenant; it would reenact the proportion of one chaplain to twelve hundred officers and men and would establish thirty-five years as the maximum limit of age for applicants and a provisional service of two years, these provisions, however, not to apply to those who had served as chaplains during the war. This bill, which is the result of careful consideration after full conference with experienced regular Army chaplains and others who served

during the war, was introduced by Senator Capper on October 31 (S. 3351) and by Congressman Hull in the House on November 10 (H. R. 10477). The Committee notes with gratification that the War Department convened during November a Board of Chaplains to consider matters relating to the work of the Army chaplains and report to the War Plans Division of the General Staff. This Board, consisting of Chaplains Axton, Randolph, Beebe, Houlihan and Fealey, has endorsed all the features of our bill with a few minor modifications and there seems reason to hope that their recommendations may be accepted by the War Department. There is need, however, of bringing all possible pressure to bear on Congress and the War Department if our purpose is to be achieved. If the authorities at Washington can be convinced that the churches throughout the country are aroused to the importance of giving the chaplains a better status and are demanding that this be done in connection with the present reorganization of the Army, there is good ground for hope of a successful outcome of our efforts. The Committee, therefore, is undertaking to give wide publicity to our bill.

Activities Turned Over by the General War-Time Commission of the Churches

When the General War-Time Commission of the Churches dissolved on April 29 it turned over to the Committee on Chaplains, which had been acting as a sub-committee of the Commission, all matters which had been under its care or consideration relating to the Army and Navy. Among these was the question of providing for the visitation of church conventions and other ecclesiastical gatherings by chaplains returned from overseas, and also the question of the oversight of the buildings erected in connection with the camps, especially the Camp Upton Chapel and the building at Camp Dix. Another matter which was bequeathed to the Committee on Chaplains was the final disbursement of any unexpended balance from the appropriation made by the War-Time Commission for cooperation with the United States Employment Service. The War-Time Commission in committing these and other matters to the Committee on Chaplains adopted for that Committee a budget to finance the Committee to the close of the calendar year. The Committee on Chaplains assumed the new duties and responsibilities thus referred to it by the War-Time Commission and approved and adopted the proposed budget. In fulfillment of the duties thus laid upon it the Committee early took under consideration the question of preparing some form of permanent recognition for all who served as chaplains during the war. To this end a committee was formed which has under consideration the question of

some appropriate recognition. Sub-committees were also formed to consider the question of providing chapels in permanent Army camps and some form of religious organization in the Army in peace times, such as a union "Army church," and also the assignment of chaplains at all permanent posts. A special committee was appointed to administer the Camp Upton Chapel and care for related work.

Visit of the Secretary to the A. E. F.

At the meeting on May 2 the Committee authorized its Secretary to visit France, with a view to obtaining first-hand information as to the work which the chaplains were doing in the Army of Occupation and at other centers where U. S. troops were congregated and to inquire into the record which the chaplains had made in the A. E. F. and the success with which the organization under the G. H. Q. Board of Chaplains had functioned. The sanction of the War Department was obtained for the Secretary's visit, and he sailed on June 5. He was in France for the greater part of the time, spent nearly two weeks with the Army of Occupation on the Rhine, visited also the French and English bridgeheads and spent about two weeks in England, returning on September 13. Conferences were held with groups of chaplains and with many chaplains individually. Interviews were had with many officers and men regarding the work of the chaplains and full information was obtained concerning the chaplain organization in the British and Australian forces. (Information concerning the organization of the Canadian forces was already available.) It is gratifying to be able to state that the information received by the Secretary as the result of his inquiries indicated that the chaplains had made an exceptionally fine record, the general impression being that no group of workers for the moral welfare of the Army had excelled the chaplains as a group and few, if any, had equalled them in efficiency.

Many other matters of varying importance were acted upon by your Committee during the year, but the scope of this report does not permit mention of more than two or three, such as the question of the observance of Sunday in the camps and the character of performances in the Liberty Theatres; the arrangement effected with the War Department whereby chaplains were to be permitted to attend the national gatherings of the denominations to which they belong, when this can be done without detriment to the service, and the organization of Bishop Brent's plan to provide for the visitation of ecclesiastical conventions and church bodies by experienced overseas chaplains, with a view to preparing the churches to receive the returning soldiers with sympathy and understanding. This

latter undertaking was not carried to completion, as a preliminary investigation indicated that it was impractical, owing to the difficulty of obtaining adequate response from the churches and securing suitable chaplains for the work.

The Future of the Committee

Your Committee feels strongly that with the evident intention of the War Department to carry on as an Army activity all work for the moral and spiritual welfare of the troops, excluding from Army posts all private welfare and religious organizations, the responsibility of the chaplain and his opportunities for service will be greatly enlarged. The chaplains, therefore, will need more intelligent and constant support from the churches if their work is to be made effective, and the churches will be obliged to be increasingly vigilant in keeping informed as to the policy of the War Department with respect to religious work and more constantly active in their cooperation with the Department. The situation thus created by the action of the War Department in adopting the policy of directing and conducting all welfare and religious work lays upon your Committee, as representative of the Protestant religious forces of the country, heavy responsibilities. We believe that our opportunities for usefulness are correspondingly enlarged and we ask the sympathy and prayers of the churches in addressing ourselves to the tasks that lie ahead.

In conclusion your Committee would earnestly request the Executive Committee of the Federal Council to exert its powerful influence in support of our bill and impress upon the Congress the importance of creating a chaplains' corps.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. F. McDOWELL, *Chairman.*

GAYLORD S. WHITE, *Secretary.*

COMMITTEE ON THE WAR AND THE RELIGIOUS OUTLOOK

The Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook may be thought of as the heir of the last will and testament of the General War-Time Commission of the Churches, and this for two reasons: In the first place, it has inherited from the financial campaign carried on by the General War-Time Commission a budget sufficient for its modest needs. In the second place, the Committee owes its existence primarily to the fact that as the General War-Time Commission carried on its work it came to feel that the churches not only had something to do in connection with the war, but also had something to learn. The appointment of the Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook was an expression of the desire to find out what this something is which the churches need to learn from the war.

A precedent for the creation of such a committee had already been set in England. There an interdenominational committee, convened by Professor David S. Cairns and the Bishop of Winchester, had undertaken to prepare a comprehensive study dealing with the Army and Religion, in an effort to ascertain the essential facts concerning the religious life and moral standards of English young men as found in the British army. By the Anglican communion an even more ambitious program of inquiry had been initiated which resulted in the appearance of the series of studies, some of which have received considerable attention even in this country, dealing with "Christianity and Industrial Problems," "The Teaching Work of the Church," "The Evangelistic Work of the Church," "The Missionary Work of the Church," "The Administrative Reform of the Church," and "The Worship of the Church."

Recognizing that the war had likewise placed upon the churches of America the duty of the most thorough self-examination, the General War-Time Commission of the Churches in cooperation with the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America requested a group of about thirty representative men and women to constitute a Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook, the purpose of which should be "to consider the state of religion as revealed or affected by the war with special reference to the opportunity and duty of the churches and to prepare its findings for submission to the churches." The Committee was organized with President Henry Churchill King as Chairman, but owing to his long-continued absence in France it was found necessary for him

to resign, after which Professor William Adams Brown became Chairman, President King remaining a Vice-Chairman of the Committee.

For about a year the Committee has been prosecuting its studies. The work which it has been doing has been carried on in a quiet, unobtrusive way, heralded by no publicity. It has not undertaken to assume executive or administrative tasks except so far as necessary for the sake of organizing groups for careful study. The whole movement has rested primarily upon the assumption that the period following the war is a time when the churches need to do some serious thinking and need to think together.

When the Committee began its work there were four main lines of inquiry that suggested themselves as of chief importance:

1. What effect has the war had upon the personal religious experience?
2. What effect has the war had upon Christian teaching?
3. What effect has the war had upon the organized Christian Church?
4. What effect has the war had upon the duty of the Church with reference to social problems?

It was at first intended that the report of the Committee should constitute a single volume dealing with this general question as a whole. As the Committee proceeded with its inquiries, however, it became clear that there were so many important and distinct fields of investigation that the best results could be secured only by the appointment of special sub-committees, each dealing with a separate field. Six studies were therefore projected by the Committee and in each case a special group with its own chairman made responsible for carrying on the inquiry. In carrying out this plan it seemed best to call into cooperation with the Committee a large number of people who had special opportunity for experience and observation along the line of one or other of the studies. Perhaps a word should be spoken concerning each of these studies in order to indicate the general lines of investigation followed:

I. *The Religion of American Men.* The importance of this study rests upon the fact that the Army of the United States during the war constituted a cross section of American male humanity of the younger generation. The soldier was the average man. It was furthermore true that in the Army the minister had the opportunity of coming into far more intimate contact with the average man, especially the unchurched, than in civilian life. Appreciating the opportunity thus presented for understanding the religious ideas and attitudes of American men, the Committee undertook a wide investigation along this line. Many sources of information have been used,

particularly the extensive interviews arranged by President King in France and carried on by Dr. Brodie, Dr. Vance and Dr. Jump. In addition to this a questionnaire has been circulated among chaplains, Y. M. C. A. secretaries and officers and privates in the army both at home and abroad. In the preparation of this report the Rev. Professor Henry B. Washburn, the Executive Secretary of the Episcopal War Commission, has accepted special responsibility. The contents of this volume fall into three parts:

1. The revelation of the Army concerning the religious and moral life of the men.
2. The effect of the Army experience upon religious life and standards, and
3. The resulting lessons for the Church.

An introduction has been written by Rt. Rev. Charles H. Brent and Rev. Paul D. Moody, Headquarters chaplains in the American Expeditionary Forces, warmly commending the volume to the churches.

II. *The Missionary Outlook in the Light of the War.* The effect of the war upon the religious outlook in the non-Christian world was early found by the Committee to be so important as to merit special investigation. A sub-committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. Robert E. Speer, was therefore constituted to prepare a report upon this field. In its preparation more than fifty missionaries, mission board secretaries and others in special touch with the missionary situation have cooperated. In addition thereto, correspondence has been held with many others, in some cases inquiries having been addressed to all the missionaries in this country on furlough from a given field. In the middle of September a two days' conference was held at Wallace Lodge, Yonkers, at which the material for the report was discussed and criticized point by point.

The study of the missionary outlook is made under three heads:

1. The enhanced significance of foreign missions in the light of the war.
2. The religious outlook in the various non-Christian lands in the light of the war, and
3. Missionary principles and policies in the light of the new situation.

III. *The Relation of the Church to the Industrial Problems of the Present Day.* Of all the problems which the Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook has been considering none is more important than this and none so complicated and difficult. The war has beyond question aggravated social unrest and brought into clearer light certain great social problems, particularly those of an industrial character. A special

sub-committee under the chairmanship of President W. H. P. Faunce, cooperating with the secretaries of social service commissions and others with particular interest in this field, has been carrying on its study for some months. The aim of the committee is to bring out not simply a pronouncement, but a comprehensive educational document, which it is hoped may have for this country something of the significance that the Anglican report, "Christianity and Industrial Problems," has had in England. This study is being prepared along the following lines:

1. Christian principles and the social order they demand.
2. Unchristian aspects of our present industrial order.
3. What is needed to secure a more Christian social order.
4. What individual Christians as employers, employees, consumers, etc., can do to secure a more Christian industrial order.
5. What the organized churches should do.

IV. *The Teaching Work of the Church in the Light of the Present Situation.* The study of religion in the Army early disclosed the fact that the greatest weakness of the Church lay in its failure as a teacher. Intimate contact with the average American man as found in the Army made it clear that the Church has not largely succeeded in teaching even those who are nominally in its membership the vital meaning of Christianity, let alone teaching it to those just outside its doors. It was felt, therefore, that it was highly important that a special study should be made of the teaching work of the Church. President W. D. Mackenzie has accepted special responsibility in connection with this study, and a comprehensive synopsis for the report has been prepared by Dr. B. S. Winchester, the Acting Secretary of the Federal Council's Commission on Christian Education. This study of the whole field of religious education proceeds along the following lines:

1. The sphere and scope of the Church's teaching activity.
2. The teaching work of the Church in its bearing upon the developing life of the individual.
3. The teaching work of the Church in its bearing upon the life of the community.
4. The teaching work of the Church as considered from the viewpoint of various teaching agencies.
5. Findings as to the next steps.

Two other studies have been projected dealing respectively with the Effect of the War upon the Local Church and the Problem of Church Unity in the Light of the Present Situation. Concerning these two studies perhaps definite announcement need not be made at the present time, as the date of their appearance is somewhat further in the future than that of the other four.

A word should be said in conclusion concerning the progress

which the Committee has made in the preparation of its studies lest it should be felt that this report is wholly in the nature of a prophecy and does not yet represent any actual achievement. There are certain publications which the Committee has already produced. The first of these was a comprehensive bibliography dealing with the war and religion prepared during the earlier stages of its work by Rev. Marion J. Bradshaw, who was then the Acting Secretary of the Committee. This bibliography includes the more important material in English on the whole subject of the war and religion prepared to January 1, 1919. It is arranged in sections dealing with the following special topics:

1. General influence of the war on religion.
2. Religion in the army.
3. Christianity and war.
4. The Church and its task in the light of the war.
5. Christian belief as affected by the war.
6. Christianity and social problems.
7. Christianity, the state and internationalism.
8. The war and education.
9. Collection of sources.

A series of pamphlets under the general heading "The Religious Outlook" has also been prepared dealing in an introductory way with certain of the more important problems facing the Church at the present time. The following numbers have appeared or are now in press:

1. THE WAR AND THE RELIGIOUS OUTLOOK, by Dr. Robert E. Speer.
2. CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLES ESSENTIAL TO A NEW WORLD ORDER, by President W. H. P. Faunce.
3. THE CHURCH'S MESSAGE TO THE NATION, by Prof. Harry Emerson Fosdick.
4. CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLES AND INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION, by Bishop Francis J. McConnell.
5. CHRISTIAN ASPECTS OF ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION, by Dr. Herbert N. Shenton.
6. THE NEW HOME MISSION OF THE CHURCH, by Dr. William P. Shriver.
7. THE CHURCH AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION, by Pres. W. D. Mackenzie.
8. THE WAR AND THE WOMAN POINT OF VIEW, by Miss Rhoda E. McCulloch.

We are also glad to be able to announce that two of the final reports are in the hands of the printer and may be expected very shortly. The report on The Religion of American Men would indeed have appeared some weeks before this had it not been for the serious printers' strike in New York. The report on the Missionary Outlook in the Light of the War has also been in the hands of the printer for several weeks. In the studies dealing with the Relation of the Church to

Present Day Industrial Problems and the Teaching Work of the Church in the Light of the Present Situation, sufficient progress has been made so that they should go to press before the end of the coming month. The other two studies to which reference has been made, dealing with the Effect of the War on the Local Church and the Problem of Church Unity in the Light of the War, may be expected to appear later in the winter.

It would be a source of genuine pleasure to the Committee if it were able to announce that all these publications could be distributed gratis, but of course it is manifestly impossible to do this. They are being brought out, however, at the lowest price sufficient to cover cost of production and necessary expense in connection with preparation and circulation. The Committee is indebted to the Association Press for the hearty interest it has taken in the publishing of the volumes.

Let me say a final word with reference to the cooperation which the Committee needs in bringing its studies to the attention of the churches generally. We realize fully that "full many a flower is born to blush unseen and waste its fragrance on the desert air." We hope that this may not be true of the productions of the Committee. We have, however, no publicity bureau and no machinery for promotion. We are counting on you to help us to bring these studies to the attention of the churches. Concerning the significance and value of the investigations which the Committee has pursued, you will have to be the judges when the volumes have appeared. But at least the principle on which the work of the Committee has been carried on can hardly be gainsaid: that the churches need to do serious thinking and need to think together. In the words which the Archbishop of Canterbury has used in the introduction to the studies of the Anglican Committee, "It is not a vain thing for us. It is our life."

SAMUEL MCCREA CAVERT,
Secretary.

Statements of Affiliated and Cooperating Bodies

HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL

The Home Missions Council has added to its membership during the past year and now includes nearly all of the Boards and Societies doing Home Missionary Work for the Protestant Evangelical Churches.

The outstanding features of cooperative work administered through the Home Missions Council in behalf of its constituent bodies are the following:

1. "The Associated Evangelical Churches of Alaska," with a Central Committee, advisory in the field of comity and co-operation, has been formed, inclusive of practically all Christian agencies working in Alaska.
2. A Joint Committee of six denominations working in lumber camps has been formed, with a program designed to give adequate joint supervision of this work, and friendly allocation of responsibility in separate areas.
3. Cooperation of missionaries and of boards working for Indians has been secured in larger measure than hitherto, particularly through the holding of a conference of Christian workers among Indians in Wichita, Kansas, under the direction of a Joint Central Committee on Indian Work.
4. A noteworthy movement toward closer cooperation in states has been begun by the practical application of what has been called "The Every Community Service Endeavor" in the State of Montana, in which the denominations, working in the state, united through their official missionary leaders with the secretaries of the national Home Mission bodies in examining the Home Mission tasks in the state, and in making an assignment of responsibility affecting 107 areas.
5. The Committee on City, Immigrant and Industrial Work of the Home Missions Council has loaned its good services to the Interchurch World Movement for surveys in cities, and at the same time has cared for a part of the work turned over to the Home Missions Council by the Joint Committee on War Production Communities.
6. In a similar manner, the Committee on Rural Fields has cooperated with the Interchurch World Movement, and has administered many joint interests in the field of the rural churches for the cooperating boards.

7. Due to the large influx of southern, rural Negroes into northern industrial centers, allured in part by economic conditions created by the war, the country has faced a critical race situation, manifest in many instances by displays of passion and rioting. To meet this situation the Home Missions Council has secured the services of an Associate Secretary, Rev. Rodney W. Roundy, formerly Associate Secretary of the American Missionary Association (Congregational), and has assigned him for the present almost exclusively to work among Negroes in northern cities. Conferences have been held in several cities, the result of which has been to fix responsibility upon appropriate agencies both for enlarging the ministries of the Christian church to Negroes and for so modifying these ministries as to include help in social and racial relations. On September 4, 1919, on invitation of the Home Missions Council, a representative conference was held in New York which formulated a Pronouncement, and requested the Federal Council to issue this Pronouncement in the name of Protestant Christianity. This Pronouncement has been issued by the Federal Council, and has attracted wide attention.

8. For Spanish-speaking people there are two distinct cooperative movements under the auspices of the Home Missions Council: (a) The Sixth Annual Meeting of the Permanent Interdenominational Council of Spanish-Speaking Work in the Southwest was held at Albuquerque, New Mexico, in March, 1919, at which special stress was laid upon the setting up of an adequate joint educational program for Mexicans in the several states of the Southwest, and (b) The Joint Committee on Cooperation in Latin-America, of which Dr. S. G. Inman is Executive Secretary, supervises in behalf of Home Mission Boards work in Cuba and Porto Rico, many features of which are significant both in the field of cooperation and in their success as evangelizing agencies. A common depository for Christian literature has been opened in Havana, Cuba, and in Ponce, Porto Rico. A Union Theological Seminary has been established at Rio Piedras, Porto Rico, which is maintained jointly by six denominations.

9. The Home Missions Council has a sub-committee on Ports of Entry, the work of which has been greatly restricted by the effects of the war. The Committee is mindful of new conditions which have arisen, and is looking forward to service modified to meet future needs.

10. In the field of Americanization, the Council has been alert and active. It cooperates with numerous organizations, both civic and religious, and has itself published the following literature: A Bulletin for Pastors devoted exclusively to Christian Americanization, another Bulletin on National Re-

construction, partially covering the field of Americanization, and a pamphlet entitled "Americanization—a Program of Action and Service for the Churches," which sets forth specific things which may be done by all churches, whether small or great.

11. In cooperation with the Council of Women for Home Missions, the Home Missions Council has made possible the publication of a manuscript entitled "The Foundations of Mormonism," by Rev. William E. La Rue. This book occupies essentially a field by itself, being not denunciatory, or alarmist, in utterance, but irenic and persuasive, with material addressed to the judgment of intelligent young people among the Mormons and of persons who wish to understand the history and the principles of Mormonism.

12. The Council has held conferences with representative Christian Jews of the country relative to more wisely directed efforts in ministry to this race. In a similar way it has had thought, and has formed plans, for ministries to the Japanese, the Chinese and the Hindus of the country, particularly on the Pacific coast.

13. While it is not the function of the Home Missions Council to be a publishing agent, it has nevertheless prepared and issued for its constituency reports of its various activities in these different fields and a bulletin designed particularly for pastors. Through the efficient services of a Committee on Publicity, of which Dr. Ralph Welles Keeler is Chairman, information pertaining to the common interests of the Home Mission field has been given from time to time to both the religious and the secular press.

14. The Home Missions Council, through its executive staff and its different committees, has been in close cooperation with all of the interdenominational movements—the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Missionary Education Movement, the Student Volunteer Movement, the Federal Council of Churches and its various commissions and committees, and with the Interchurch World Movement.

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED WILLIAMS ANTHONY,
Executive Secretary.

COUNCIL OF WOMEN FOR HOME MISSIONS

The object of the Council of Women for Home Missions, as stated in the constitution, is "to unify the efforts of the National Women's Home Mission Boards and Societies by consultation and by cooperation in action." Seventeen boards are constituent to the Council and there are two consulting boards: the National Young Women's Christian Association and the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Affiliated with the Council are twelve Summer Schools of Missions. The Council stands ready to render help financially to newly organized affiliated schools to a small extent for a year or two and it aids in the securing of leaders and teachers.

The Council publishes the adult and junior Home Mission text-books for use by women's and young people's study groups. This current year the Missionary Education Movement cooperated with the Council in the publication of the adult book, "Christian Americanization." Hitherto the Movement and the Council had published separate books each year. For 1920-21, the Missionary Education Department of the Interchurch World Movement, which now functions in place of the Missionary Education Movement, and the Council of Women are to publish jointly the junior as well as the adult book. Of "Christian Americanization" there have, to date, been two editions totaling 105,000; a third edition will shortly come from press.

The Council of Women publishes also the supplementary material for use with the text-books. This year some of this material was printed in cooperation with the Missionary Education Movement and a larger proportion of it will be during the coming year.

Home Mission Week propaganda and programs are prepared each year in consultation with the Home Missions Council.

On February 20, 1920, the Day of Prayer for Missions will be observed. In this the Council is cooperating with the Federation of Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions of North America and the Department of Spiritual Resources of the Interchurch World Movement. Hitherto, there have been separate Annual Days of Prayer, one for Home Missions and one for Foreign Missions.

The President of the Council is one of the two women members of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council and also one of the three women on the Executive Committee of the Interchurch World Movement. A number of members of the Executive Committee of the Council of Women and a

number of the regularly appointed representatives from its constituent boards serve on various Federal Council Commissions, as well as on committees of the Home Missions Council. Cooperation with the latter body increases year by year, for the past two years the Annual Meetings having been held jointly, with only a few separate sessions.

The Council of Women secured for the survey of the Interchurch World Movement full data of work done by the boards constituent to the Council. This was tabulated both by denominations and by groups of people served.

There are many City Federations of Church Women or Interdenominational Missionary Unions. At present the Council has listed 165. Many of these are independent organizations of women, while others are Departments of City Federations, such as are fostered by the Federal Council. For a portion of one year the Federation of Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions and the Council of Women for Home Missions together had a salaried field secretary who traveled with the Federal Council group and organized many City Federations.

The Council of Women is deeply conscious of the fact that we are all members of one body, branches of the one Vine, and while listing here the physical, visible cooperation, the Council would, above and beyond this, wish to record its endeavor to maintain a higher cooperation, even; namely, that of unity in action with Him who as Yoke-fellow is Servant to all.

FLORENCE E. QUINLAN,
Executive Secretary.

COUNCIL OF CHURCH BOARDS OF EDUCATION

A number of war activities carried over from the previous year were given attention by the Council in 1919. In co-operation with the Association of American Colleges, special efforts were directed toward getting the returned soldiers of school age back into their respective institutions. The policy of strengthening international ties by providing scholarships for foreign students brought over to American colleges has been continued and expanded.

There have been numerous changes in the organization of educational work in the separate denominations. The union of Lutheran churches necessitated a reorganized Board of Education. The interests of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America were, for the first time, centered in a single board. The Disciples have established a central office with an efficient staff to promote their common interests in education. These changes, however, have all served to stimulate the work of the Council, and with the addition of new members during the year the Council now represents practically all the organized forces of education in the Protestant churches.

A number of outstanding activities have been furthered by the Council during the current year. The official publication has been changed from a bi-weekly to a monthly bulletin entitled "Christian Education." The form of this bulletin has been greatly expanded; it now reaches a much larger field, and provides a clearing house for organizations vitally interested in this work.

As in the past, the Council has stimulated through conferences and committees the interchange of ideas on critical problems with a view to formulation of definite programs which can be put into effect. Under the chairmanship of the executive secretary a commission representing practically all the organizations interested has brought in a partial report on the definition of a unit of Bible study for secondary schools. This is significant not only for its substance but because of the united front now presented for the first time by a wide range of the religious interests in approaching a most delicate problem.

Similarly, a definite agreement has been reached in the approach to certain strategic centers in the field of tax-supported institutions. For example: at Cornell a union project now in successful operation bears witness to the ability of the various denominations to unite their forces in work of this character.

The Council has formulated and put into partial operation a united program for the recruiting of ministers and missionaries in our schools.

These are but illustrations of results obtained in a few specific lines. The activities of the secretaries in providing information, in cooperating with other organizations, advising institutions, etc., have been very much more extended.

Obviously, the outstanding work of the year has been in connection with the Interchurch World Movement. The Council of Church Boards of Education, at its meeting in January, 1919, was the first large interdenominational body to endorse specifically the idea of an interchurch campaign. About the middle of the year the Council was asked to conduct the educational survey, preliminary to this campaign, and its activities for the balance of the year have been centered on the organization and conduct of that survey. On the basis of survey work previously conducted by the Council, and after the most careful formulation of schedules for securing information from our institutions, we now hope to secure and place at the disposal of the Church fairly complete information as to the sources of religious leadership in our country.

B. WARREN BROWN,
Survey Secretary.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY

The American Bible Society has had a most satisfactory year in spite of the embarrassments which have continued as the result of the war, though the unusual burdens in the way of transportation, manufacture and distribution of Scriptures have been modified by the cessation of hostilities and the return to more normal conditions.

During the last year of record the Society sent forth into the world 6,040,707 volumes. This shows an increase over the preceding year of 1,222,143 volumes. The increase is largely in the issues in the home field. If this year is added to the preceding years of the Society, a total of 134,151,630 volumes is reached as the issues of the Society since its beginning.

The record of the war service of the Society shows a total of 6,387,943 copies of the Scriptures sent forth to all the armies engaged in the vast struggle. Of these, 4,541,455 volumes were for the soldiers and sailors of the United States. To meet these needs of the United States soldiers, it is worth while to know, special editions of the Testament had to be prepared in ten European languages: French, Spanish, Italian, Roumanian, Yiddish, etc., etc. In reaching the various belligerent forces in Europe the Society cooperated with the local Bible Societies in the different countries. Since the signing of the armistice there have been many thousands of New Testaments and other portions of Scriptures distributed in the debarkation hospitals and other institutions of mercy provided by the Government or private resources for the American troops. A special Hospital Edition of the Psalms and of the New Testament were gotten out by the Society.

In the homeland the Society works through 202 auxiliaries—some of them covering entire states, most of them county and city societies—and nine agencies by which the entire country is covered. Sixty-seven colporteurs and 156 correspondents—a total of 223 workers—paid in full or in part for their services, and 398 volunteer workers under the direction of the Society, have carried forward the home distribution in the neighborhood of 838,733 volumes. This takes no account of the Army and Navy distribution above referred to, which under normal conditions would have been distributed through the auxiliaries or home agencies but were cared for largely by the home office in cooperation with the chaplains, the Young Men's Christian Association, and similar war agencies.

Eleven foreign agencies covered the missionary world, in Latin America, in every country of which the Society has

workers; the Near East, which is comprised in the Levant Agency; the Philippines, Siam, China, Japan, and Korea. The Society has turned over its work in Korea for the coming year to the British and Foreign Bible Society, which has retired from the Philippines as an arrangement of comity. The foreign agencies report 294 colporteurs, 357 correspondents—a total of 651 persons—as engaged in the work during the last year. In addition to these they report 342 volunteer workers.

The total workers in the home and foreign field employed directly, not counting those employed by auxiliaries, reaches, including the volunteer workers, a grand total of 1,614 persons who have had part in this work.

One of the extraordinary accomplishments since the publishing of the last Annual Report of the Board of Managers which should be noted is the completion of the revision of the Mandarin Version of the Bible for China. This is the common language of three hundred millions of people. A generation ago a body of missionary scholars were set apart for this task. The American Bible Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the National Bible Society of Scotland have assisted in the cost of this great undertaking. Their share, to say nothing of what the missionary societies have expended in salaries in the periods when the Bible Societies were not taking the entire burden of the salaries, amounts to \$132,000 Mex. This is an undertaking which means as much to China as the publishing of the King James Version in 1611 did to the English-speaking world.

The Wenli Bible has also been brought out in a revised form. This is the language of the scholars, but not of the common people. It is the literary language of China and therefore its influence, while perhaps not equal to that of the Mandarin, will be very great.

The Four Gospels have been translated into Mukri Kurdish, and Rev. L. O. Fossum has returned to the borders of Persia to work among these people, carrying with him this help, which he believes is invaluable. He goes by way of Constantinople and the Black Sea up into the hill country where these hardy mountaineers and warriors live. He believes that they are susceptible to the Christian teaching.

The Society's finances in the last year of record show a total income of \$912,846.40 and total charges of \$889,092.86.

The program for 1920 calls for a budget close to a million dollars.

Changes in the personnel of the Society's staff call for the mention of the retirement of Rev. Dr. John Fox owing to ill health after nearly twenty years of service, and the election of Mr. Frank Hurt Mann to the General Secretaryship. Rev. L. B. Chamberlain, who served the Society as an assistant

during the Centennial, has been elected Recording Secretary. Rev. A. H. Mellen has been chosen Secretary for Mexico. Rev. W. F. Jordan has been transferred to the Panama Canal and Central America Agency, and Dr. José Marcial-Dorado of Madrid has been made Secretary of the West Indies Agency.

WILLIAM I. HAVEN,
Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE, YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

The Young Men's Christian Association, like many an individual, went to war a boy and came back a man; bearing many stars; not without citations; sobered but not intimidated; disciplined by experience and responsibility; conscious corporately of mistakes and of limitations, but withal of no self-withholding or broken covenants. Never were there so many friends of the kind that count. They are known and they will multiply with the knowledge of the revealing years.

This maturity has not come at the cost of vigor. Never was there such a sense of mission throughout the brotherhood. Vitality, hope and purpose abound. This will find expression. The look is forward. Indeed, the triennial legislative body just adjourned, to borrow the figure of the great Smuts, found the Association, like humanity, "on the march." Let there be no misgivings lest the direction to be taken will be away from the churches, for nothing is more certain than that the contrary will be true.

The second resolution presented to the Convention for action and unanimously adopted is the following: "That in order to insure the more complete cooperation of the Association and the churches in aims, in sympathy and in work, it is recommended that each Association, each State Committee and the International Committee shall, before projecting plans and work for the year, enter into counsel with representatives of the churches."

A still more significant action followed. Dating from its appointment last summer the Commission on the Relation of the Young Men's Christian Association to the Churches, under the presidency of Dr. W. D. Mackenzie, conducted objectively a somewhat extensive study of the subject. Of the twenty-five members of the Commission, nineteen represented lay and clerical leadership in the churches; six were Association Secretaries. The report submitted by the Commission to the Convention was received in a spirit wholly reassuring to all who want to see the Association continue in allegiance to the evangelical churches and to be established fully in their confidence.

The entire report of fifty-seven pages is obtainable on request to the International Committee, 347 Madison Avenue. Space here admits of reproducing only the Findings and Recommendations as adopted:

"FINDINGS

"On the Normal Relation of the Young Men's Christian Association to the Churches.

"The Commission on the Relation of the Young Men's Christian Association to the Churches have reached the following conclusions

after a careful survey of the history of the Association and consideration of a large amount of evidence concerning its position and work in relation to the Church.

"We find as follows:

"1. That from the beginning of its history in this country the Young Men's Christian Association has consistently maintained the rule that its active members shall include only those who are members of Churches known as evangelical, and that it has from the beginning claimed that it is no substitute for the Church or any branch of the Church nor an institution entirely independent of the Church, but an association of Christian laymen who seek to bring the blessings of the Christian life to the men and boys of the country. This consistent spirit has been officially manifested in a long series of resolutions adopted by the assembled delegates of the Associations at various important conventions.

"2. That the Association, in order to secure its Christian aim, extended its work for men and boys by means of the Social, Educational, and Physical Departments and has successfully proved that only in this way could it minister to the fundamental needs of those whom it sought to serve in the building up of their complete manhood, and for the advancement of the Kingdom of God.

"3. That the development of these additional departments has withdrawn the energy of many association workers from realizing the distinctive religious aim, with the result that in too many cases the spiritual side of the work has been reduced to a minimum and in the case of a few local associations has almost disappeared, and that where this has not happened the development of the varied work of the Association, wholly desirable and praiseworthy in itself, has nevertheless sometimes been allowed through disproportionate emphasis or through failure rightly to relate it to the religious aim of the Association, to obscure if not to defeat that aim.

"4. That the great and successful religious work done by many Associations, some of which are among the largest in the country, is a signal proof that the neglect of the religious work is not an inevitable result of the enlargement of the operations of the Association, but of a failure on the part of the directors and secretaries in individual Associations to keep their own spiritual life intense and to hold the true meaning and aim of the institution constantly before their minds and to make it most truly pervade all sides of the association work.

"5. That in a true sense all real and unselfish service is religious and that whatever the Association does to help men and boys in body or in mind is so far a contribution to the fulfilment of the religious purpose but that the reduction of the distinctive religious work to a minimum or the failure to make it the central aim and inspiration of the local Association as well as of the general movement is desertion of the original purpose of the Association and of its accepted obligation to the Churches.

"6. That the local associations have in too many cases neglected to maintain living relations with the churches around them, sometimes creating in the minds of pastors and earnest church members the feeling that they claimed a certain superiority to the work of the churches, that their work among men and boys did not result in nourishment of the organized

churches, that instead of adding to the strength of the Christian work, in their city, they rather detracted from it by drawing financial resources and the interest of many men and boys to an institution which did not fulfil its spiritual task.

"7. That wherever the local association has been directed by men who are themselves loyal members of the local churches, the pastors and churches have been proud of and grateful for their work, have found young men sent to their membership as a result of its labors, have found the secretaries both able and willing to cooperate with them in the promotion of their own work among men and boys, and that in such cases the Association has acted as a true agency of the Church.

"8. That the Association in its larger organizations dealing with the county, the state, and the nation has again too often failed to establish obvious and living connections with the evangelical forces operating in those respective areas, and that in consequence many of its operations have seemed to establish rivalry rather than cooperation and direct contribution to the strength of these denominations and churches, such rivalry appearing to some extent in the field of finance, to some extent also in the drawing of strong men to the service of the Association who might otherwise have entered the ministry, in seeming to claim a certain efficiency for its operations which by implication is denied to similar operations of the denominations.

"9. That on the other hand the associations by their zeal and energy, by the development of a wide range and experience and great technical skill, have revealed to the churches many forms of service among men and boys, many avenues of approach to their souls, and the possibilities of awakening in them a higher life which the churches had as a matter of fact failed to develop adequately through any other organization or institution officially created by them, that they have assisted very many young men to careers of Christian service and many of them to the Christian ministry; and that for this vast amount of actual work and experience the Association deserves the profound and devout gratitude of all Christian people.

"10. That on the wider ranges the leaders of the Association have shown themselves not only able but intensely desirous to enter into connection with the great movements of church life, and that mainly from the zeal of these leaders have sprung many of the most powerful organizations and movements which nourish the life and strengthen the Church of this country; and further, that it is mainly due to the ability and devotion of such leaders that more effective work is done among special classes of men and boys, not only in this country, but in foreign fields.

"11. That while the responsibility of the leaders of the local associations for seeking to establish right relations with the churches is to be maintained, abundant evidence has been received to prove that friction is, in a number of cases, due to the failure of the pastors and church leaders to understand, sympathize with, and use the power and resources of the Association, and that full harmony and effective cooperation are only possible when the pastors and church officers prove themselves friendly, wise and generous in their active relations with the Association.

On the Relations of the Young Men's Christian Association to the Churches in War-Time Service

"1. That the Young Men's Christian Association had laid upon it an enormous task by virtue of its acceptance by the government as an agency of moral welfare in the army and navy. Not only was the task enormous, it was also most delicate and difficult, requiring the Association, on the one hand, to preserve its loyalty to its own character and its relation to the churches and, on the other hand, to observe every propriety and obligation as an authorized agency of the government.

"2. That the leaders of the Young Men's Christian Association did with great devotion and great ability meet the extraordinary demands of the situation and have earned the deep gratitude of the churches and the nation.

"3. That such errors and failures as occurred in war work affecting spiritual values and church relations were due in the main to:

"a. The appointment of some men and women who were unsuited to represent the churches and sometimes lacking in ability or spirit, or in both.

"b. The failure of individual secretaries in some camps to grasp their opportunities of right relationship with chaplains, camp pastors, and with representatives of the churches and religious work.

"c. The presence of influences which succeeded in reducing the direct service of the religious work department in some areas below the measure desired by the churches, or expected by the religious section of the public which contributed to the funds and by the churches which offered their cooperation as well as by official and secretarial leaders of the Association.

"d. The inherent difficulties of the situation in which the Association had to meet the expectation and requirements of the Government and some of the public who were not interested in the religious character of the Association, on the one hand, and the churches on the other.

"4. That the highest credit and appreciation must be given to the large number of secretaries who in the camps acted with great wisdom, breadth of spirit, and religious zeal and made the Christian spirit respected and influential in the camps where they did their work, in harmony with the desires of the churches.

"5. That the amount and effectiveness of the religious work actually done was sufficient to draw from many and various quarters vigorous and continued objection, probably equal in volume to the complaint about the meagerness of the same.

"6. That with the close of the war and the experiences derived therefrom by both the Young Men's Christian Association and the churches, a situation has arisen in which the relations of the Young Men's Christian Association and the churches should be thoroughly reviewed and the work of the Young Men's Christian Association be interpreted and shaped in the light of those relations.

Recommendations

"In view of the events which have been surveyed and of the Findings which have been reached, the Commission make the follow-

ing definite recommendations for adoption by the Fortieth International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association :

"1. That the Convention approve of the Findings, including in general terms the statement of the ideals of the Association, of its relative successes and shortcomings in pursuit of those ideals, and of the need that the future great developments which are being planned shall be worked out locally and nationally in positive harmony and cooperation with the evangelical churches.

"2. That in the selection and training of secretaries the Association shall henceforth give due place to their thorough instruction in the religious aims of the Association, and shall give thorough training in the Scriptures, Christian doctrine, and the history and meaning of the Church and of the churches to all of its secretaries, and advanced work to those whose main service is to lie in the field of the distinctively religious work.

"3. That the Convention resolve that the time has come to open direct negotiations with the denominations known as evangelical, for a careful study of the relations obtaining between the evangelical churches and the Association ; and that it authorize the International Committee to appoint a commission that shall enter into these negotiations.

E. T. COLTON,
Secretary.

NATIONAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

I desire to express in behalf of the Young Women's Christian Association our appreciation and enjoyment of the fellowship we have in the Federal Council. We have been able to cooperate particularly and usefully by virtue of the resources we have in our Department of Research and Method. This department has representation on the Commissions on Christian Education, Evangelism, Church and Country Life, and Social Service. The executive of the National Board has been a member of the Committee on the War and Religious Outlook, and other members of the staff have served on its sub-committees—Committee on the Religious Outlook in its Relation to Social Problems, Committee on the Missionary Outlook in the Light of the War.

The most detailed cooperative work has been done with the Commission on the Church and Social Service, an outline of which follows:

At the request of the Commission on the Church and Social Service, the names of 1,500 ministers of all denominations were placed on our mailing list for the Industrial Notebook. This list was prepared by the Commission on Social Service in consultation with denominational leaders, and represents (1) the Religious Press, (2) denominational and interdenominational boards, commissions and committees, (3) the women's missionary boards, (4) state and local church federations, and (5) selected list of local ministers compiled by denominational authorities with particular reference to the Notebook. The preparation of these lists and the work of making them actively useful for our mailing list purposes has involved close cooperation between several departments in this building and two departments of the Federal Council, and has required the services of our research workers continually as go-betweens.

We have been requested that at all times where it seemed possible we include the Federal Council's list of 1,500 in the distribution of our industrial literature. This request has been complied with in part by sending out copies of Legal Recognition of Industrial Women, Social Agencies, and Woman's Work—all free pamphlets. We have seen to it that the ministers on the Federal Council were informed concerning all the paid publications which the Woman's Press has issued upon our recommendation.

Both last year and this, we have distributed 3,000 copies of the Labor Sunday Message of the Commission on the Church and Social Service.

We have also distributed 2,000 copies of the pamphlet on the Church Forum issued by the Commission on the Church and Social Service, that pamphlet being sent not only to our own Industrial Notebook mailing list of 2,000 names, but also to training classes in the building and to those who have asked for the pamphlet in our office or by mail.

Consultation and preparation of the Report on Women in Indus-

try to be incorporated in the Report of the Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook.

The Commission on the Church and Social Service requested that our Research Section provide for a more elaborate study of reconstruction programs than had at first been planned for the Industrial Notebook. Thirteen weeks of night work on this particular study which resulted in the pamphlet called "Reconstruction Programs"—a pamphlet which has been used in lieu of the early sections of the Notebook which were out of stock when the Federal Council made its request for the 1,500 copies mentioned above under paragraph 1. The Commission on the Church and Social Service knowing this study would be forthcoming and being in touch with its contents from time to time, listed it and other of our industrial pamphlets on page 10 of the Labor Sunday Message for 1919.

By virtue of its specialized function of dealing only with the religious life of growing girls from their early years to maturity, it is evident that the Association can contribute a special knowledge of this group; and in proportion as her religious work is organized actually to meet the needs of these girls, she may be to the whole Church an aid in the interpretation of their needs religiously, of the ways and means in which the Church may help meet these needs, and the ways in which the Association, because of its organization, is fitted to help the Church. It is the desire of the Association to put at the disposal of the Church whatever knowledge it may have of girls, and to help as much as it may in the planning of programs for them. To this end, cooperation with Commissions on Christian Education and Evangelism is a means. A member of the staff of the National Board served as recording secretary of the Commission on Christian Education and of its Executive Committee.

MABEL CRATTY,
General Secretary.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

The statement of the operations of the Central Office shows that the expenses were somewhat less than the income.

A careful reading, however, of the following accounts of the Commission on the Church and Social Service and the Department of Religious Publicity shows that they both closed the year with deficits which are nearly as large as the balance of the General and Permanent Funds. The latter has been increased by a legacy from Mr. Henry Martyn Hervey of \$7,663.35. A large part of the General Fund is invested in office equipment.

All the accounts of the various commissions are given in abundant detail to show the extensive operations of the Federal Council and the amount of work of the Treasurer's Office. It has been the aim of the Treasurer to aid in every way the operations of all departments and a careful survey of each statement will show the importance of good financial backing.

In the case of almost every commission, prospective expenditures are based on some promised subscriptions and the hope of gaining others.

In the absence of a working capital, the Treasurer has to be prepared to secure advances, and we are under great obligations to the Fifth National Bank, which has shown confidence in the executive and financial management of the Federal Council and has loaned funds when needed, pending the receipt of promised subscriptions. It is essential that this confidence should be drawn upon only in the most conservative way.

The Commission on International Justice and Goodwill conducted its work through and in cooperation with the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the Churches. The Committee on Home Missions acted through the Home Missions Council. The war work of the Commission on Temperance was carried out through the United Committee on War Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy. The Treasurers of these bodies cared for the funds.

Central Office

RECEIPTS:

General Account January 1, 1919

This included a permanent fund of \$1,000 contributed by Mrs. D. Willis James, \$7,429.81 being invested in the equipment of the New York Office			\$18,034.32
Allowance to the Commission on the Church and Social Service			1,395.24
			<u>\$16,639.08</u>

Received during the year

Denominational apportionments	\$10,338.50	
Appropriations from churches	2,641.86	
Subscriptions for the work of the Central Office	28,800.72	
Receipts from departments of publication, printing and general services	15,535.24	
Legacy from Estate of Henry Martyn Hervey added to the Permanent Fund	7,663.35	64,979.67
		<u>\$81,618.75</u>

EXPENDITURES:

Administration	\$8,200.00	
Office secretary, assistants and stenographers	16,366.88	
Office expense and stationery	13,563.29	
Postage	6,561.89	
Rent	1,722.83	
Telegraph, telephone and cable	2,311.12	
Printing and publication	4,807.88	
Travel	3,394.79	
Library	298.32	
Incidentals	1,061.70	
Interest	355.08	
Expense of meetings, special committees and foreign delegates	2,890.06	
Honorary Secretary	1,650.00	63,183.84
		<hr/>
Permanent Fund	8,663.35	
Balance of General Fund	9,771.56	18,434.91
		<hr/>
		\$81,618.75
Invested in office equipment, January 1, 1919..	\$7,429.81	
Purchased	156.03	
	<hr/>	
	\$7,585.84	
Sold	481.99	
	<hr/>	
January 1, 1920	\$7,103.85	

Religious Publicity Service*EXPENDITURES:*

Salaries	\$3,049.90	
Office expense	1,044.22	
Printing and publication	5,578.01	
Travel	421.32	
Incidentals	337.14	\$10,430.59
	<hr/>	

RECEIPTS:

Services for the year 1919	\$6,621.06	
Federal Council Bulletin	109.65	6,731.71
	<hr/>	
Deficit January 1, 1920		\$3,698.88

Washington Office and General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains*RECEIPTS:*

Balance in Washington, January 1, 1919....	\$259.32		
Sundries received in Washington..	\$672.01		
Contributions for Washington office	5,168.28		
General War-Time Commission of the Churches for deficit, January 1, 1919	3,762.74		
General War-Time Commission of the Churches for expenses, 1919	8,000.00		
Interchurch Emergency Campaign.	10,403.83	28,006.86	\$28,266.18
	<hr/>	<hr/>	

EXPENDITURES:

Deficit, January 1, 1919	\$3,762.74		
Administration	\$2,850.00		
Rent	1,627.50		
Office expense	4,333.19		
Stenographers	4,447.35		
Travel	2,515.69		
Printing	862.01		
Year Book of the Churches	1,435.32		
Postage	595.19		
Chaplain, visitation of churches...	1,475.95		
Expense, Camp Upton Chapel	587.50		
Publicity	1,301.00	22,030.70	25,793.44
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Balance carried over for 1920			\$2,472.74

Commission on the Church and Social Service

Deficit shown in the Annual Report, January 1, 1919.....	\$4,634.34	
Credit adjustment of expenses in Washington in 1917.....	1,395.24	
Net deficit	\$3,239.10	

This amount represents expenditures for the Joint Committee on War Production Communities and was therefore paid by them.

EXPENDITURES:

Salaries	\$14,405.24	
Office expense	10,559.79	
Printing and publication	11,916.40	
Field expense—travel	1,793.33	\$38,854.76

RECEIPTS:

Contributions	\$24,912.29	
Sale of literature	1,623.99	
Interchurch World Movement for services..	439.54	26,975.82
Deficit January 1, 1920		\$11,878.94

Joint Committee on Social Hygiene**RECEIPTS:**

Interchurch Emergency Campaign	\$1,075.90	
Sundry receipts	9.13	\$1,085.03

EXPENDITURES:

Salaries	\$500.00	
Field expense—travel	78.06	
Office expense	6.97	585.03
Balance carried over for 1920		\$500.00

Commission on Interchurch Federations**REGULAR FUND****EXPENDITURES:**

Salaries	\$6,515.16	
Travel	2,747.08	
Rent	1,041.00	
Printing	909.79	
Telephone and Telegraph	190.04	
Office expense	663.91	
Incidentals	29.95	\$12,096.93

RECEIPTS:

Balance on hand January 1, 1919	\$272.98	
Contributions	10,113.47	10,386.45
Deficit January 1, 1920		<u>\$1,710.48</u>

SPECIAL FUND

RECEIPTS:

Contributions	\$6,250.00	
Sale of literature	272.99	\$6,522.99
	<hr/>	

EXPENDITURES:

Deficit January 1, 1919	\$238.71	
Travel	\$640.02	
Printing	7.84	
Office expense	47.35	
Incidentals	82.66	777.87
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance on hand January 1, 1920		\$5,506.41
		<hr/>

FRED B. SMITH FUND

RECEIPTS:

Balance on hand January 1, 1919	\$1,360.00	
Interest	\$104.62	
Contribution	500.00	604.62
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$1,964.62

EXPENDITURES:

Invested for future use	1,815.83
	<hr/>
Balance on hand January 1, 1920	\$148.79
	<hr/>

Commission on Evangelism

RECEIPTS:

Balance an hand, January 1, 1919	\$663.02	
Individual gifts	\$5,171.75	
Church Appropriations: General Assembly, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A. Board of Home Missions, Reformed Church in U. S. Board of Home Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church. American Baptist Home Mission Society	\$3,200.00	\$8,371.75
		\$9,034.77

EXPENDITURES:

Salaries	\$6,843.24	
Rent	514.23	
Printing and postage	249.56	
Travel	129.72	
Office expense	256.48	
Miscellaneous	733.54	8,726.77
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance on hand, January 1, 1920		\$308.00
		<hr/>

Commission on Relations with the Orient*EXPENDITURES:*

Secretary, salary and travel	\$4,498.02	
Overhead charges	769.00	
Publicity	288.00	
Korean question	1,536.48	
Office staff, rent, supplies, etc.	1,160.27	\$8,251.77
	<hr/>	

RECEIPTS:

Church Peace Union	\$6,000.00	
Special grants for expenses in connection with the Korean situation	1,100.00	
Sale of furniture	85.00	
Sale of literature	232.13	7,417.13
	<hr/>	
Deficit January 1, 1920		\$834.64

In addition there was the balance of a Special Fund on hand:		
January 1, 1919	\$2,570.14	
Sundry receipts	216.29	
	<hr/>	
	\$2,786.43	

This amount was expended as designated.

**National Temperance Society and Commission on
Temperance***EXPENDITURES:*

Editorial service	\$462.00	
Acting Secretary, Rev. Jas. Empringham	625.00	
Administrative and general expenses	1,182.30	
Office staff	2,054.57	
Printing and mailing	4,240.79	
Office rent and expense	1,710.78	
Publicity	251.50	\$10,526.94
	<hr/>	

RECEIPTS:

Balance January 1, 1919		\$274.43
Income from trust funds	\$2,367.89	
From invested funds (unrestricted)	2,000.00	
General contributions	1,731.28	
From publications	1,206.39	7,305.56
		<hr/>
Deficit January 1, 1920		\$2,946.95

Commission on Relations with France and Belgium

The budget voted for expenses was \$4,000, of which \$3,402.63 was expended under the items of the budget.

EXPENDITURES:

June 14, to December 31, 1919

Cooperative expenses

Including Financial Director's office, Treasurer's office, Religious Publicity Department, Office Director, switchboard service, telephone operator, reception clerk, literature shippers, share of rent of conference room, literature room, Treasurer's rooms and equipment, store room and rest room, and other general expenses....				\$922.52	
Assistant to the Secretary				637.50	
Office expense, including stationery, postage, etc.				149.03	
Printing, publicity and advertising handbook..				744.23	
Incidentals, including expense of meetings...				206.22	
Rent				437.48	
Cables, telegrams and telephone toll calls....				195.20	
Travel					
Secretary in France and Belgium ...				\$82.30	
G. W. Richards				11.14	
Incidentals				9.80	
Furniture				103.24	
				7.21	\$3,402.63

SPECIAL EXPENSES:

Financial circularization, care of card lists, multigraphing, postage, etc.				\$1,384.80	
Godmothers' Union				156.95	1,541.75
					<u>\$4,944.38</u>

Printing and Publication Department

RECEIPTS:

For services		\$39,515.86
Accounts due		401.19
		<u>\$39,917.05</u>

EXPENDITURES:

Rent, wages, stock, postage and general expenses	\$39,917.05
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General War-Time Commission of the Churches*RECEIPTS:*

Interchurch Emergency Campaign	\$5,000.00	
Y. M. C. A.	50,000.00	
Y. W. C. A.	10,000.00	
Sundry settlements	817.82	\$65,817.82

Publicity

Sale of literature	\$765.19	765.19
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*Camp Upton and Camp Dix
Buildings*

Reformed Church in America	2,000.00	
Christian Science Church	75.00	
Sale of building	2,000.00	
Sundry settlements	441.10	4,516.10

Chaplains' Equipment Fund

Balance on hand, January 1, 1919	\$78.97	
Sale of communion services and typewriters	2,768.19	2,847.16
		<u>\$73,946.27</u>

EXPENDITURES:

Deficit, January 1, 1919		\$5,465.33
Administration	\$1,265.00	
Rent	833.35	
Clerical staff	4,866.85	
Office expense	3,991.01	
Printing, etc.	2,430.36	
Travel	2,501.60	15,888.17

Committee on Recruiting and Training for the Work of the Churches at Home and Abroad	592.86	
Committee on Employment of Returning Soldiers	4,898.41	
Committee on Interchange of Preachers and Speakers..	250.00	
General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains Deficit, 1918	\$3,762.74	
Appropriation	8,000.00	11,762.74

Appropriation for Committee on the War and the Re- ligious Outlook	8,000.00	
		<u>\$46,857.51</u>

Publicity

Administration	\$1,958.32	
Rent and office expense	1,597.08	
Printing, etc.	3,973.60	7,529.00

*Camp Upton and Camp Dix
Buildings*

Deficit, January 1, 1919	\$7,109.90	
Distribution of sale of Camp Dix Parish House	1,872.07	
Expense to date of transfer to Washington office	1,360.70	
		<hr/>
		\$10,342.67

*Committee on Welfare of Negro
Troops and Communities*

Field work and travel	2,112.12
-----------------------------	----------

Chaplains' Equipment Fund

Purchase of communion services and type- writers	\$3,112.91	
Refund of deposits to denominational com- missions	504.48	3,617.39
		<hr/>
		\$70,458.69
Balance on hand, January 1, 1920		3,487.58
		<hr/>
		\$73,946.27

**Joint Committee on War Production Communities
of the
Commission on the Church and Social Service
and
Home Missions Council**

RECEIPTS:

Sale of literature	\$442.90	
Home Missions Council	11,018.82	\$11,461.72
		<hr/>

EXPENDITURES:

Deficit, January 1, 1919	\$1,674.70	
Salaries	4,183.59	
Travel	823.61	
Office expense	2,951.77	
Printing and publication	1,828.05	
		<hr/>
		\$11,461.72

Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook**RECEIPTS:**

General War-Time Commission of the Churches	\$8,000.00	
Oberlin College Trustees through President King	710.50	
Interchurch Emergency Campaign	5,536.40	
Sundry settlements	270.38	\$14,517.28
		<hr/>

EXPENDITURES:

Administration	\$5,633.33	
Stenographers	2,817.96	
Office expense	2,224.46	
Travel	841.86	\$11,517.61
		<hr/>
Balance on hand, January 1, 1920		\$2,999.67

**Total Receipts and Expenditures of all the Federal Council
Departments**

RECEIPTS:

Central Office	\$64,979.67	
Religious Publicity Service	6,731.71	
Washington Office	28,006.86	
Commission on the Church and Social Service	28,060.85	
Commission on Interchurch Federations..	17,241.08	
Commission on Evangelism	8,371.75	
Commission on Relations with the Orient	7,633.42	
National Temperance Society and Com- mission on Temperance	7,305.56	
Printing and Publication Department	39,515.86	
General War-Time Commission	73,867.30	
Committee on the War and Religious Out- look	14,517.23	
Joint Committee on War Production Com- munities	11,461.72	\$307,693.01
		<hr/>

EXPENDITURES:

Central Office	\$63,183.84	
Religious Publicity Service	10,430.59	
Washington Office	25,793.44	
Commission on the Church and Social Service	39,439.79	
Commission on Interchurch Federations..	14,929.34	
Commission on Evangelism	8,726.77	
Commission on Relations with the Orient	8,251.77	
National Temperance Society and Com- mission on Temperance	10,526.94	
Printing and Publication Department.....	39,917.05	
Commission on Relations with France and Belgium	4,944.38	
General War-Time Commission	70,458.69	
Committee on the War and Religious Out- look	11,517.61	
Joint Committee on War Production Com- munities	11,461.72	\$319,581.93
		<hr/>

These totals would be somewhat reduced on account of several transfers from one account to another.

Relief of French and Belgian Churches and Missions

The former Committee on Christian Relief in France and Belgium continued in existence until June 14, 1919, when its work was taken over by the Commission on Relations with France and Belgium.

An independent campaign committee conducted an extensive publicity campaign during the spring resulting not only in arousing the churches, but also increasing the individual gifts as reported below.

The expenses of the Committee on Christian Relief in France and Belgium, including the publication, advertising and distribution of the Handbook of French and Belgian Protestantism, were as follows:

Salaries — Corresponding Secretary and stenographers	\$1,755.48	
Office expense—rent, stationery, postage, cables, etc	3,897.26	
Salaries and expenses of French and Belgian delegates and travel	6,781.24	
Printing and publication, including Handbook, propaganda, publicity and advertising	6,235.76	\$18,669.74

The total net receipts for the year for French and Belgian churches and missions were as follows:

Balance on hand, January 1, 1919	\$621.73	
Denominational contributions		
United Presbyterian Church	\$14,000.00	
National Service Commission of the Reformed Church in the U. S.	40,000.00	
Methodist Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions	50,000.00	
American Baptist Foreign Mission Society	50,000.00	
General War Work Council of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S.	15,000.00	
Methodist Episcopal Church, South	25,000.00	
Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.	28,000.00	
War Service Commission of the Reformed Church in America	150.00	222,150.00
Individual gifts	22,864.17	\$245,635.90
Remitted to France 1,840,109.25 francs		239,972.15
Balance on hand, January 1, 1920		\$5,663.75

In addition to the above several thousand dollars have been sent directly from donors, secured to the Godmothers' Union for Pastors' Families and other special objects have received direct gifts of considerable amounts, through the efforts of the Secretary of the Commission. The Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, and the Baptist bodies have also sent direct financial aid.

Committee on Religious Work in the Canal Zone*RECEIPTS:*

Contributions obtained by Mr. Raymond E. Marshall	\$8,260.43	
Interest on deposits	43.83	\$8,304.26
	<hr/>	

EXPENDITURES:

Expense	\$154.97	
Remitted to the Treasurer	7,500.00	7,654.97
	<hr/>	
Balance on hand, January 1, 1920		\$649.29

General War Relief

The Council has continued its work in behalf of several accredited War Relief organizations, but has not received these funds, having requested that they be conveyed directly to the societies. Such sums as have come have been conveyed to the treasurers of the societies.

Complete Financial Record of Receipts by the Treasurer's Office for 1919

Federal Council Commissions and all Departments	\$307,693.01	
French and Belgian Churches and Missions	245,635.90	
Committee on Religious Work in the Canal Zone	8,304.26	
Special Subscriptions for War Relief	258.15	\$561,891.32
	<hr/>	

In comparison it is interesting to note that five years ago (1914) the total was less than \$70,000. This will indicate the increase in the operations.

ALFRED R. KIMBALL,
Treasurer.

January 1, 1920.

Officers of the Federal Council for the Quadrennium, 1916-1920

<i>President</i>	REV. FRANK MASON NORTH
<i>Honorary Secretary</i>	REV. ELIAS B. SANFORD
<i>Recording Secretary</i>	REV. RIVINGTON D. LORD
<i>Treasurer</i>	ALFRED R. KIMBALL

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Carl E. Milliken, Augusta, Me.	
<i>Christian Church</i>	
Rev. Frank G. Coffin, Albany, Mo.	
<i>Christian Reformed Church in N. A.</i>	
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<i>Congregational Churches</i>	
Rev. G. Glenn Atkins, Detroit, Mich.	
<i>Disciples of Christ</i>	
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<i>Evangelical Association</i>	
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<i>Methodist Episcopal Church</i>	
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<i>Methodist Episcopal Church, South</i>	
Bishop Edwin D. Mouzon, Dallas, Texas	
<i>African Methodist Episcopal Church</i>	
Bishop L. J. Coppin, Philadelphia, Pa.	
<i>African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church</i>	
Bishop L. W. Kyles, St. Louis, Mo.	
<i>Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America</i>	
Bishop C. H. Phillips, Nashville, Tenn.	
<i>Methodist Protestant Church</i>	
Rev. Charles H. Beck, Pittsburgh, Pa.	
<i>Primitive Methodist Church</i>	
Rev. W. C. Hall, Shamokin, Pa.	
<i>Moravian Church</i>	
Rt. Rev. C. L. Moench, Bethlehem, Pa.	
<i>Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.</i>	
Rev. John A. Marquis, New York City	
<i>Presbyterian Church in the U. S.</i>	
Rev. William Crowe, Memphis, Tenn.	
<i>Protestant Episcopal Commissions on Christian Unity and Social Service</i>	
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<i>Reformed Church in America</i>	
Rev. John E. Kuizenga, Holland, Mich.	

- Reformed Church in the U. S.*
Rev. J. M. G. Darms, Allentown, Pa.
Reformed Episcopal Church
Rev. Joseph D. Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa.
Reformed Presbyterian Church, General Synod
Rev. A. S. Creswell, Coulterville, Ill.
Seventh Day Baptist Church
Rev. A. L. Davis, North Loup, Neb.
United Brethren Church
Bishop William M. Bell, Washington, D. C.
United Evangelical Church
Rev. H. B. Hartzler, Harrisburg, Pa.
United Presbyterian Church
Rev. D. F. McGill, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Welsh Presbyterian Church
Rev. W. E. Evans, Mankato, Minn.

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Vice-Chairman HON. HENRY M. BEARDSLEY
Recording Secretary REV. RIVINGTON D. LORD

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- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
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| Alfred R. Kimball | Rev. Frank Mason North |
| Rev. Rivington D. Lord | Rev. William H. Roberts |

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Prof. Wooster W. Beman, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
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Rev. Albert G. Lawson, New York City
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Prof. R. B. Hudson, Selma, Alabama
Rev. S. A. Mosley, St. Louis, Mo.
H. W. Holloway, Helena, Ark.
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- Christian Church*
Rev. M. T. Morrill, Defiance, Ohio
Rev. Martyn Summerbell, Lakemont, N. Y.
- Christian Reformed Church*
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Rev. R. W. McLoughlin, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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 Rev. F. W. Burnham, Cincinnati, Ohio
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 Walter C. Woodward, Richmond, Ind.

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 Prof. S. D. Press, St. Louis, Mo.

Evangelical Association

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 Rev. George Elliott, Detroit, Mich.
 Rev. D. D. Forsyth, Philadelphia, Pa.
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 Rev. William I. Haven, New York City
 Rev. C. F. Rice, West Lynn, Mass.
 G. M. Spurlock, York, Nebraska
 Rev. Charles M. Stuart, Evanston, Ill.

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 Rev. Frank M. Thomas, Nashville, Tenn.
 Rev. Paul H. Lynn, Fayette, Mo.
 Rev. Hoyt M. Dobbs, Dallas, Texas
 Rev. L. C. Branscomb, Birmingham, Ala.
 D. B. Coltrane, Concord, N. C.

African Methodist Episcopal Church

Bishop H. B. Parks, Chicago, Ill.
 Prof. John R. Hawkins, Washington, D. C.
 Rev. R. C. Ransom, Oceanport, N. J.

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church

Rev. Henry J. Callis, Washington, D. C.
 Prof. S. G. Atkins, Winston-Salem, N. C.
 Rev. James E. Mason, Rochester, N. Y.

Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America

Bishop N. C. Cleaves, Memphis, Tenn.
 Rev. J. A. Hamlett, Jackson, Tenn.
 Rev. John W. Gilbert, Augusta, Ga.

Methodist Protestant Church

Rev. Lyman E. Davis, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 F. C. Chambers, Steubenville, Ohio

Primitive Methodist Church

Rev. E. Humphries, New Bedford, Mass.

Moravian Church

Allen W. Stephens, New York City
 Rev. Paul de Schweinitz, Bethlehem, Pa.

Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.

Rev. C. L. Thompson, New York City
 Rev. Henry Collin Minton, Trenton, N. J.
 Rev. William H. Black, Marshall, Mo.
 William H. Scott, Philadelphia, Pa.
 James Yereance, New York City

Presbyterian Church in the U. S.

Rev. J. F. Cannon, St. Louis, Mo.
 F. T. Glasgow, Lexington, Va.

Protestant Episcopal Commissions on Christian Unity and Social Service

Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, South Bethlehem, Pa.

Rt. Rev. Charles P. Anderson, Chicago, Ill.

Robert H. Gardiner, Gardiner, Maine

John M. Glenn, New York City

Reformed Church in America

Rev. Albertus T. Broek, Newark, N. J.

Rev. Isaac W. Gowen, North Bergen, N. J.

Reformed Church in the U. S.

Rev. Rufus W. Miller, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rev. Charles E. Schaeffer, Philadelphia, Pa.

Reformed Episcopal Church

Rt. Rev. Samuel Fallows, Chicago, Ill.

Rt. Rev. Robert L. Rudolph, Philadelphia, Pa.

Reformed Presbyterian Church, General Synod

Rev. John Parks, Philadelphia, Pa.

Seventh Day Baptist Church

Rev. Arthur E. Main, Alfred, N. Y.

William C. Hubbard, Plainfield, N. J.

United Brethren

Bishop G. M. Mathews, Dayton, Ohio

L. O. Miller, Dayton, Ohio

United Evangelical Church

Bishop U. F. Swengel, Mt. Holly Springs, Pa.

J. J. Nungesser, Harrisburg, Pa.

United Presbyterian Church

Rev. R. A. Hutchison, Pittsburgh, Pa.

M. Clyde Kelly, Washington, D. C.

Welsh Presbyterian Church

Rev. John C. Jones, Oak Hill, Ohio

E. J. Jones, Oak Hill, Ohio

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Prof. William H. Allison, Hamilton, N. Y.

Prof. C. J. Galpin, Madison, Wis.

William J. Fisher, St. Louis, Mo.

Rev. Clifton D. Gray, Chicago, Ill.

Rev. Orlo J. Price, Rochester, N. Y.

National Baptist Convention

.....

Free Baptist Churches

Lindley M. Webb, Portland, Maine

Rev. Thomas H. Stacy, Concord, N. H.

Christian Church

Pres. William A. Harper, Elon College, N. C.

Hermon Eldredge, Erie, Pa.

Churches of God in N. A. (General Eldership)

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Congregational Churches

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Roderick A. Dorman, New York City

Rev. Henry A. Atkinson, New York City

Disciples of Christ

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Rev. John R. Ewars, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rev. B. A. Abbott, St. Louis, Mo.

Rev. A. B. Philputt, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Mrs. Harriet S. G. Peelle, Sabina, Ohio

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 Rev. J. C. Arbuckle, Columbus, Ohio
 Rev. Edgar Blake, Chicago, Ill.
 Rev. A. J. Nast, Cincinnati, Ohio
 J. D. Bluffton, Kansas City, Mo.
 Rolla V. Watt, San Francisco, Cal.
 Rev. E. S. Ninde, Philadelphia, Pa.
 J. Frank Hanly, Indianapolis, Ind.

Methodist Episcopal Church, South

Rev. B. P. Taylor, Kansas City, Mo.
 Rev. R. E. Dickenson, Colorado Springs, Colo.
 Dean Wilbur F. Tillett, Nashville, Tenn.
 * Rev. James W. Lee, St. Louis, Mo.
 Judge John S. Candler, Atlanta, Ga.

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